PART FIRST. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART FIRST.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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Black and Blue Cheviots, at $20.00, $25.00 and $28.00.

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Special line of fine imported goods, direct from London, at prices that will astonish all.

Examine our stock before you buy.

J. G. THIEME & SON, Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

SPECULATION FIRM.

Excitement on Wall Street Is Slowly Subsiding.

Stocks Regain in a Measure The Prices of a Week Ago and No Failures are Reported.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Wall street 10.10 a. m.—The general run of active stocks, both railway and industrials, opened strong and anywhere from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. higher. Cordage rose ¼ to 21¼ and then receded to 20. In the first ten minutes of business, however, American sugar, which had opened at 81 fell to 77½ and this checked the rising tendency. At 10.15 the market was weak in tone, but business was not specially active and the excitement did not touch the high pitch reached on Thursday or Friday.

11 00 A. M.—The stock exchange during the first hour of business presented a striking contrast with the excitement and panicky feeling that prevailed yesterday. While the dealings were larger than the average, they were comparatively small as compared with yesterday, and fluctuations were far less violent. After a rise of ¼ to 3½ points at the opening, the latter in sugar preferred, a disposition to sell was manifested, and a sharp reaction resulted. General electric ran off from 80 to 79; Chicago gas from 74¾ to 74¼; Manhattan from 129 to 126; Rock Island from 78¼ to 76, sugar from 81 to 77¼, preferred from 83¼ to 81¼, Western Union from 86¼ to 84, National Cordage from 21¼ to 19, National lead from 31 to 32, and Missouri Pacific from 42¼ to 41¼. After 10:30 a. m. a change for the better set in and higher prices than before were recorded. Rubber preferred rose 7 to 87. General electric 4 to 83, and there was an improvement otherwise of ¼ to 2¼ per cent. The reduction in the posted rates of exchange to 485½ and 488½, and the absence of failures, had a good effect on the market, and at 11 a. m. speculation was comparatively firm.

RUSSELL SAGE TALKS.

Confidence is slowly returning in Wall street. Leading men express themselves as more bullish on the situation and the following remarks of Russell Sage and the views generally held in influential quarters. Sage said: "I would not advise indiscriminate purchases but good stocks may be picked up now and held. It takes less money to carry Manhattan than it did when it sold at 175 and Western Union looks cheaper than at 101. Lackawanna below 140 is not dear, and the industrials, the menace to the markets and the ones that have caused the depression, are now on a basis more representative of their intrinsic value. I am not an unconditional bull, but I think that sales of shorts stock will not be productive of profits." The temper of the market, taken altogether, is less feverish and commission houses report a better inquiry from investors. S. V. White was on the floor of the stock exchange a little before 10 o'clock this morning and received many expressions of sympathy. This morning all those who had stock exchange clearing house contracts in American sugar with Mr. White, which did not get through the clearing house, were assessed $17 per hundred shares. The amount of such contracts was 8,900 shares. This shows the exact loss White made on his sugar deal yesterday. It is not definitely known whether he will be able to resume business right away, but the chances for an early resumption are more favorable this morning. At the office of S. V. White it was stated at noon today that his affairs are in better shape than was thought yesterday and that he will resume in a few days.

THREE PERSONS KILLED!

By Being Struck With Lightning at Liberty, Ind.

A Terrible Storm of Rain, Hail and Wind Which Does Great Damage to Fruit and Crops.

LIBERTY, Ind., May 6.—A terrible storm of rain, hail and wind passed over this place yesterday afternoon, doing great damage to the fruit and crops.

Three people were struck by lightning and instantly killed. They were: Charles McGee, Mrs. Charles McGee and Ella Mitchell. McGee and his wife were driving in an open buggy when a bolt of lightning struck them, instantly killing McGee. His wife died in great agony at 7 o'clock last evening.

Lightning also struck the residence of Emmitt Leonard, stunned his wife and it is feared she cannot recover. Several other cases have been reported, but the particulars cannot now be learned.

WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE

In Dates of Births and Deaths in the Family of G. I. Z. Raybouser.

Now that items in reference to coincidences in important family events are going the rounds, Mr. G. I. Z. Raybouser, of this city, comes to the front with a relation of facts which beats them all.

His son, Charles, now a conductor on the Nickel Plate railroad, was born at 7 o'clock in the morning, on the 25th day of December, 1862. Five years afterwards, at 11 o'clock in the morning, on the 25th day of December, 1867, his daughter, now dead, was born.

Mr Raybouser was married on the 11th day of December, 1867. On the 11th day of December, 1889, his first child was born, and on the 11th day of December, 1892, the first death occurred in his family. These are a series of coincidences that entitles Fort Wayne to take off the prize.

A CLEVER TRICK.

Thieves Falsely Warn People of a Coming Flood.

And Then Rob Their Houses and Stores of All the Valuables in Sight.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 6.—In consequence of fear that the large reservoir in the mountains immediately above town might burst, owing to the heavy rains, sentinels were posted near the dam Thursday night with instructions to fire a cannon, as a warning signal in the event of a break. It was arranged that at the sound of the cannon, the people of the town should run for their lives as the bursting of the reservoir meant the inundation of the valley. About midnight the sounds of a cannon in the mountain rolled through the valley. All honest folks who heard it fled from their houses, thinking it was the signal that the breastworks had given way. Hundreds of houses and stores were deserted, as the people thought only of saving their lives. The cannon that had been fired was not the one manned by the sentries at the dam. It was a gun fired by a gang of thieves who gave the false signal in order to gain an opportunity to pillage the deserted houses and stores and make an attempt to get into the Citizen's bank. While three men were drilling a hole in the door of the bank Watchman Hall, who had not heard the false warning, suddenly appeared and opened fire upon the thieves. A number of shots were exchanged, which had the effect of attracting to the scene of the shooting several hundred persons, who helped to drive off the robbers. It was then seen that no flood was in sight and the people were recalled, many of them to learn that their homes had been looted.

WILL BE HANDSOME.

The New Auditorium Which the Grace Church Will Build.

When the new auditorium which the Grace Reformed congregation purpose erecting this year is finished, they will have one of the handsomest church edifices in the city. The plans of the architect which have been accepted show a building magnificent in all its exterior and interior arrangements.

It will be constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings and immediately in front of their present commodious lecture rooms on East Washington street. The new auditorium will be 54x75 feet and some thirty six feet to the highest point in the ceiling, with a gallery on the north side. It will have a seating capacity of 400 on the ground floor and 100 in the gallery, and when the doors of the lecture rooms are thrown open will comfortably accommodate an audience of 800 persons.

It will have a bowled or raised floor, with the seats arranged in circles. The pulpit will be on the east side and to the left of this will be the choir and the large pipe organ. Both the interior and the exterior of the building will be of the latest architectural designs and handsomely finished. There will be two entrances in front and one on the side to the lecture rooms in the rear of the church. A stately spire, large and handsome windows, artistically arranged porches, a pastor's room and other details will complete the edifice and make it a temple of worship of which the Grace church people and their pastor, Rev. A. K. Zartman, will well feel proud.

The building of the auditorium will cost them $15,000. Their present lecture room cost $5,000, so that when the new building is completed the congregation will have a sanctuary worth $20,000, besides a handsome pastor's residence and one of the most desirable lots in the city for a church location.

TO KILL HIS WIFE

Brakeman Williams Wrecks a Train—Several Killed.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 6.—George Williams, a brakeman on the West Virginia and Pittsburg railroad, was arrested last night charged with wrecking a train some days ago, several persons being killed and injured. His wife, with whom he had quarrelled, was on the train, and he had made threats that he would wreck it to get even with her. She was slightly injured in the disaster.

THREATENED FLOOD.

The Laramie Reservoir About to Burst Its Banks.

LIMA, Ohio, May 6.—The Laramie reservoir, covering about 6,000 acres of ground, and located at the intersection of Shelby and Mercer counties, threatens to burst its banks. The engineers who have been struggling with the Lewiston break have been summoned there now that the danger at that point seems to be past. The Laramie reservoir is a feeder for the Miami and Erie canal.

HOLIDAY IN MEXICO

Celebration of the Downfall of Maximillian.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 6.—Yesterday was a holiday throughout Mexico and in every city of the republic celebrations in commemoration of the battle of Puebla and the downfall of Maximilian was held. In this city the celebration was witnessed by many thousands of people, who thronged the streets and participated in the parade. The military stationed here made a magnificent display.

FIVE TRAMPS KILLED.

They Were Stealing a Ride on a Freight Train

When a Disastrous Rear End Collision Occurred—The Train Crew Responsible for the Accident.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 6.—The wrecking of a freight train on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, near Tadmor, this morning, caused the death of five tramps. Train No. 4, north-bound, and consisting of two sections, stopped near Tadmor for water. The crew of the first section neglected to display customary rear end signal lights, and the second section, running at a high rate of speed, dashed into the rear end of the first section, wrecking about eight cars. The engineer and foreman of the locomotive attached to the moving train saved their lives by jumping an instant before the crash. In one of the wrecked cars of the first section were seven tramps beating their way toward Lima. Five of them were instantly killed and another so badly injured that he is expected to die before noon. Their names are not obtainable as yet. The remaining tramp miraculously escaped with a few bruises and broken bones. The collision was so terrific that the caboose of the stationary first section was piled high upon top of the locomotive of the second and the scene after the wreck was chaotic. North-bound trains are delayed at this point, while the southbound are blocked at Tippecanoe City. None of the train crew were injured. The scene of the wreck is near the Albaugh nurseries near the Montgomery county line

A NEW SWINDLE.

Farmer Hubbell Signs What He Thought Was a License,

But it Turned Out to Be a Note for $285 Which the Swindler Sold at a Bank.

NORWALK, Conn., May 6.—A clerical looking stranger called at the farm of Goodrich Hubbell, a well-to-do farmer, residing at New Canaan, on Saturday night. He claimed he was a preacher on the way to Lewisboro, N. Y., where he was to deliver a sermon the next day.

While the farmer and his guest was conversing on spiritual subjects they were interrupted by the arrival of a man and woman anxious to get married and inquiring the way to a minister's house. Farmer Hubbell said that the minister who was visiting him would tie the knot. The couple were married in due form and Mr. Hubbell and his wife signed the supposed marriage license. The couple then departed.

Yesterday Hubbell received word from the Norwalk National bank that his note for $285 had been discounted there on Thursday. He at once went to the bank, where it dawned upon him that the marriage certificate he had signed was a promissory note. The preacher and the bridal couple, it is believed, are New York crooks.

OREGON'S GOVORNOR MAD

Because Cleveland Does Not Enforce the Chinese Register Law.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 6.—Governor Pennoyer, referring to the failure of Chinese to register, says: "The refusal is most undoubtedly the result of a collusion between the president and the Chinese minister. If Cleveland had insisted that the law must be enforced there would have been no failure to register. It is most humiliating that the citizens of Oregon first learned of this unholy compact from an hieroglyphic proclamation of the six companies posted on the walls of a Chinese washhouse in Astoria. Cleveland has thus become responsible for whatever trouble may arise. If he had declared his purpose to enforce the law there would have been complete registration. The Chinese minister has apparently dictated the policy of the administration and he was not probably aware of the fact that articles of impeachment have been preferred against a president for a less offense than Cleveland's refusal to strictly enforce the exclusion law."

A SLIM MEAL.

How the Extortion Is Working at the Columbian Exposition Grounds.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The restaurants at the world's fair have the problem of extortion figured out to a nicety. Visitors cannot get out of the grounds and back on the same admission and they must either pay the prices charged, bring a lunch or go hungry. One of the many devices is a neat appendix to bills of fare announcing coffee to be ten cents per cup, and in the opposite corner the brief announcement "cream 15 cents." The customer is asked if he uses cream in his coffee. He does. When he pays his cup costs him 25 cents. At Peters' French restaurant 10 cents is charged for the use of a plate. Here is the price of lunch: Roast beef, $1, stewed potatoes, 25 cents; coffee and cream, 25 cents; plate, 10 cents. Total, $1.60. At the English Whitehorse Inn 50 cents was charged for a milk punch and a pint of beer. At the Gage restaurant 50 cents is charged for a cup of coffee and a piece of pie. The effect of this extortion has created a boom in the lunch basket trade, and fully one half of today's visitors carried lunches into the grounds.

RAPIDLY RISING.

A Break in the Levees of the Mississippi River Feared.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark. April 6.—The Mississippi river is rising at a rapid rate here and large gangs of men are watching for a break in the levees in this vicinity. A break would be disastrous to the Tensas basin people in Louisiana and would flood thousands of acres in part of that the state. The Red river is rising rapidly and it is feared the heavy rain now falling will add greatly to the damage.

CHICAGO'S GUESTS.

Seventy Foreign Naval Officers Visit the Windy City.

General Miles Takes Them Under His Care and Looks After Their Temporal Wants.

CHICAGO, May 6. Fresh from the great naval parade and review, seventy foreign naval officers arrived in Chicago at 6 10 o'clock this morning in a special train of the Michigan Central. They were a merry crowd as they filed off the special train at Twelfth street and expressed their thorough satisfaction by attempting all at once to shake hands with the chairman of the council committee appointed to receive them. The committee gracefully welcomed the distinguished guests in the name of the mayor and city council and the party were thrust by fours into the twenty carriages in waiting and then conveyed to the Auditorium. The guests include Captain Parfait and thirteen officers from France; Commander Orila and five officers from Germany. Captain Manuel Paredo and three officers from Spain, Rear Admiral Magnaghi, Captain Delibra and four officers from Italy; Rear Admiral Howard and six officers from Argentine Republic; Captain T. H. Piper, Commander Hamilton and sixteen officers from Great Britain, and Commander Young and fourteen officers from Russia. Immediately on arrival at the Auditorium the party registered and were assigned rooms and given a chance to freshen up after the journey. As soon as the officers had donned their resplendent uniforms they were ushered into the dining room for breakfast. Then they were driven about the city and finally taken to Mayor Harrison's residence, where a reception was held. After lunching at the mayor's residence the party was driven to the "L" road on the south side and whirled away to the world's fair. At the grounds the committee ceremonies took the party and the aldermen in charge. When the party returns to the city this evening they will remain the city's guests at the Auditorium and be taken to see "America" at the Auditorium theatre tonight. They will attend a banquet after the theatre, in the banquet hall of the big hotel. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff accompanied the party all day. The party will return to New York via the Fort Wayne road on Monday.

THE SIXTH DAY

Of the World's Fair Closes With Disagreeable Weather.

The Attendance During the Week Was Not Great, But the Management is Satisfied.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, May 6. There was a large early attendance at the exposition today, due in a measure to the bright sunshine, the extra attractions for today, including the official visit of the foreign naval commanders, the numerous concerts, the opening of Missouri's building and the expectation among many strangers that President Palmer's reception to the Duke of Veragua in the administration building and the first electrical illumination of the exposition would take place tonight. There were general expressions of disappointment when it was learned that the illumination could not be inaugurated until Monday night.

The first week of the fair closes with a continuation of the cold and windy weather, although the rain that has fallen during exposition hours has not been sufficient to interfere with the visitors' enjoyment of the buildings and exhibits. The main avenues and promenades are in excellent condition and with a rise in the temperature next week the fair will be fairly launched on the wave of success. The attendance during the week outside of the opening day has been as large as the exposition officials hoped for considering the uninviting weather and if the operating expenses are not balanced by the receipts they will not complain

The end of the next week will probably see the last car of exhibits received in the grounds, although it is not expected the installation and work on some foreign and state buildings will be finished within the next week. Electricity, mines, fisheries, manufacturers and agriculture buildings are full of busy workmen erecting pavilions and installing exhibits but the mining and manufacturing exhibits will all be in place next week and the present state of installation in these buildings satisfies the most expectant and exacting visitor. He gets far more for his mony than he expected.

The fine arts building and its contents promise to be the gem of the exposition both from an architectural and art standpoint. The salons so far opened to the public are filled all day with lovers of paintings and sculpture. The American who cannot afford to visit London or Paris will never again have the opportunity which is presented at the exposition of seeing such a perfect and large exhibit of the fine arts representative of all schools and all nations who know what art is.

Mr. J. C. Hersh is in the city today. He has been a subscriber to The Weekly Sentinel since 1857. Mr. Hersh resides in Cedar Creek township.

OPEN TO ALL!

"Come and Worship With Us," is the Invitation.

Let the Stranger Within Our Gates and All Who Love the Lord Unite in Praise to His Holy Name.

Beaver Chapel, South Wayne, Pastor Northrop will preach at 3:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 30

Gospel services tomorrow evening, at West Side Mission, at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Rev. Reed, of the Taylor university, will preach at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning at 10:30 a. m.

Third Presbyterian church—J. M. Boggs, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E at 7 p. m.

Preaching service at 10 30 a. m and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2 30 p. m. at the U. P. church in South Lafayette school house. A hearty welcome to all.

Undenominational holiness meeting at Mr. F. Closs, 614 South Calhoun street, Monday evening May 8, at 7:30. Come and hear what God says about holiness.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Service at 10.45 a. m. and 7 30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 30 p. m.

Rev. W. R. Northrop, Pastor Northrop's father, will preach at the Tabernacle at 10:30, and Pastor Northrop will occupy his own pulpit at 7:30. Come on time to be sure of a sitting.

There will be preaching as usual on Sunday morning at the Second Presbyterian church at 10 30 a. m., Sabbath school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. There will be no evening service.

Mr. H. C. Schrader will speak to the young men at the city department, Y. M. C. A., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, city time. Good music and stirring singing. All young men invited.

Railroad department Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m., mixed meeting at 3:30, conducted by Rev Jacob Miller, jr., recently returned missionary from Africa. Everybody cordially invited.

In the South Congregational church at 10.45 a. m. Rev. J. S. Ainslie will preach a special sermon upon "The Expansion of the Local Church." Sunday school at 9 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner of West Berry and Fulton streets, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Services 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9.30 a. m. Celebration of holy communion at the 10 45 service.

At the Christian church, corner of Jefferson and Griffith streets, Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., communion and social service at 10:30 a. m.; Preaching by Rev. Dr. T. H. McCormick, at 7 30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

Services at the Wayne street M. E. church. Preaching by the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, at 10:30 a. m., and 7 30 p. m. General class at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.15 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all

First United Brethren church, corner East Lewis and Barnes streets. Services as follows: Sabbath school at 9.20 a. m.; morning devotion at 10:55, Y. P. S C. E at 6:30, evening devotion, 7.45. Rev. Jacob Miller, jr., pastor.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church (English, City Y. M. C. A. hall, every Sabbath. Sunday school, 9.30 a. m. Regular services at 10:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:15 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Come. J. S. Nelson, pastor.

Services at Berry street M. E. church Class, 9.30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 15 p. m.; Junior league, 3:30 p. m., preaching by the pastor, M. S. Marble, at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m., subject in the evening: "The New Ideal of Manliness." The public is cordially invited.

Readers will note the change in order of services in Plymouth Congregational church. Sunday school at 2 30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Ainslie, at 7.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6 45 sharp. The morning service will be held at the South church on West DeWald street.

The pastor of Trinity M. E. church cordially invites you to attend morning and evening services, and promises you a reward of good things. Morning theme, 10:30, "The Light and Dark Side of the Clouds." Evening theme, a "Sermonic Lecture on the Exodus and Settlement of Abraham's Descendant's in Canaan." J. B. Alleman, pastor.

The communion service which was announced for last Sabbath at Simpson M. E. church, was deferred on account of the inclemency of the weather, and will take place tomorrow at the close of the morning sermon. The theme at night will be the same as was announced for last Sunday night, which is "The True Source of Happiness."

Central Christian church, first door south of Hebrew Temple, corner Wayne and Harrison street. Preaching at at 10 30 a. m. and 7 30 p. m. Professor Farnsworth has consented to remain and sing for Evangelist Blaney at these services. Don't fail to hear his last solo, "There's a Great Day Coming." Sunday school at 9 30 a. m. Richard Sartell, superintendent. Evangelist Blaney's subject at 7.30 p. m. will be "The New Ten Commandments."

Poll Parrot.

A first class poll parrot for sale cheap at the Sportsman's Emporium 55 East Main street.

WELCOME, T. P. A!

Third Annual State Convention of Traveling Men.

Over Two Hundred Delegates Present from Different Parts of the State —In Session This Afternoon.

The third annual state convention of the Indiana division of the Travelers Protective association, (reorganized), is in session in this city today.

Some 200 visiting delegates are present, representing posts in the cities of Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Lafayette and Logansport. The meeting is in session in the Morton club hall, Odd Fellows' block, and the principal business being transacted is the election of officers for the coming year, also the selection of delegates for the annual national convention, which meets at Peoria, Ill., in June.

There are but few organizations in this country which contain an equal number of open hearted, free and easy, jolly go lucky people as the T. P. A. The knights of the sample case usually travel the dusty road of life in the same happy way in which they flit from town to town, hustling business for their firms, cracking jokes, telling stories and flirting with the pretty girls. Today they are our guests and Fort Wayne may well feel honored. Welcome, T. P. A.!

SOME HISTORY.

One cold winter's day in the year 1881, a little group composed of half a dozen or so traveling men, gathered in the office of the old Lima house, at Lima, Ohio, and organized the first post of the T. P. A. The object of the society was then as it is now, that of paying an accident benefit in case of death and weekly indemnities in case of injuries received. There was a field for the new organization, as traveling men are constantly on the "go," and therefore more liable than others engaged in more quiet occupations. The post thrived from the start and soon societies were formed in nearly every state in the union. Fort Wayne was the first city in this state to organize a post. Some three years after the organization of the post in Lima, post A, of this city, was formed. A score or more traveling men gathered at the Aveline house and adopted a constitution and by-laws. A few months later they had a good membership. Some of the charter members of Post A were Amos R. Walter, Charles Falk, F. E. Nash, Frank Caswell, W. S. Shoaf, Moses Lamley, August Krueper, George P. Saylor, Frank J. Noll and others. For several years the T. P. A.'s flourished, but by an unfortunate choice of a high official at the National convention the order was brought into trouble. As a result the gentleman of unsavory reputation was "bounced" and the order was reorganized in June, 1890, at Denver, Col. Since that time the T. P. A. has again flourished and today has over 6,000 members and $25,000 in the national treasury at St. Louis.

THE OFFICERS.

The national headquarters are this year at St. Louis and the officers are:

President—Geo. S. McGrew, St Louis, Mo.

Secretary and Treasurer—Louis T. LaBeaume, St. Louis, Mo.

First Vice President—Jos. Wallerstein, Richmond, Va.

Second Vice President—C. J. Hanks, Little Rock, Ark.

Third Vice President—W. W. Welch, Peoria, Ill.

Fourth Vice President—Wm. Creevy, Jackson, Miss.

Fifth Vice President—Eugene G. Blake, Houston, Texas.

Aside from these officers there is a board of directors, composed of six members, and also several committees R. D. Hudgel, of this city, is a member of the national finance committee.

The present officers of the state organization are:

President—R. D. Hudgel, Fort Wayne.

Vice President—F. A. Caswell, Post A., Fort Wayne.

Vice President—C. S. Downing, Post E., Lafayette.

Vice President—W. M. Stewart, Post F., Logansport.

Vice President—C. R. Dullin, Post G., Terre Haute.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. E. Kreuper, Fort Wayne.

THE BENEFITS.

The T. P. A. pays its members $4,000 in case of death by accident, $2,500 for the loss of both arms or both legs, $2,500 for the loss of one arm and one leg, $1,000 for the loss of one hand or one foot, $1,000 for the loss of one eye, $1,000 for the loss of both eyes, $25 weekly indemnity for fifty-two weeks, and $100 in case of death from natural causes, (which alone will pay the dues for ten years) and it only costs $10 per year, or $5 every six months—no more and no less. No initiation fee is charged. Five dollars with your application pays your dues for the first six months, and you are sure of your full benefit, which you are not in a Mutual Insurance company, which can only pay benefits according to the number of paying members, or else make many and large assessments, which is liable to make it a very expensive insurance. All the money paid by the members of the T. P. A. is saved for their benefit, and only the national president and secretary draw a salary, which is fixed annually by the national convention. All claims are paid promptly and in full, and members do not have to wait until an assessment is made in order to raise the necessary funds. All the above good features have been accomplished by the strict business management of its national officers since the reorganization at Denver.

The T. P. A. is also organized for the purpose of getting better and cheaper railroad transportation, larger allowance of baggage, a 5,000 mile ticket, good over all roads, etc., and as in union is strength, one national organization of traveling men is more able to gain concessions than several local associations would be.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the state board of directors last night at George Reiter's store the following members of the board were present: Frank Gibson, F. E. Riblet, Phil Dickinson, of Fort Wayne, P. B. Hart, Lafayette, J. T. Elliott, Logansport, and M. W. Stark, Terre Haute. The board will present to the convention today a very favorable report of the condition, growth and benefits derived from the association during the past year. At the meeting today W. S. Parry, of Fort Wayne, chairman of the railroad committee, L. J. Legg, of Logansport, chairman of the press committee, A. L. Griebel, of Fort Wayne, chairman of the legislative committee, and Laff Beard, of Terre Haute, chairman of the hotel committee, will make reports.

DELEGATES ARRIVE.

At 5.20 this morning the first delegation, representing Post G, of Terre Haute, arrived on a special train and put up at the Wayne. They were: A. R. Eiser, J. M. Rayn, H. C. Miller, L. M. Hopewell, H. H. Pinkley, J. F. Regan, G. A. Ryan, E. C. Black, Vern English, W. A. Ryan, H. C. Steck, E. Duenwig, C. R. Dullin, A. B. Mewhenney, W. A. Farmer, Todd Ewing, E. Wittenberg, H. B. Trivoley, Ade Grafe, F. O. Froeb, G. C. Richards, H. A. Pritchett, D. H. Ross, G. A. Lyons, F. A. McCoy, C. P. Irwin, S. H. Hessler, Charles Barnes, Charles Dullin and H. Stegg.

The Lafayette and Logansport delegations came in at 11 30 a. m. and were escorted up town by the City band. They put up with Dick at the Randall. Those from Logansport were D. D. Saltzgaber, proprietor of the Murdock hotel, W. W. Stewart, J. B. Weldaw, C. G. Grill, H. G. Willey, O. P. Washburn, J. H. Elliott, E. F. Keller, E. C. Schaller, W. C. Uhl, W. J. Pittman, Byron Schnell, M. R. Franklin, W. C. Fisher, H. M. Hanlan, W. C. Delano, L. C. Buchholz, J. H. Wilkins and W. A. Butler.

Those from Lafayette were: Ralph Thompson, S. B. Hart, Ben. F. Hoffman, Jno. G. Brown, Leo Pottlitzer, P. H. Sheehan and John T. Elliott.

At 11.40 a brief session was held at Morton hall and committees on by-laws and credentials were chosen. The convention is in session as we go to press.

The Terre Haute boys will remain all night and return by special train tomorrow morning.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Robert Mantell Monday and Chas. A. Gardner Tuesday Night.

Robert Mantell, the distinguished actor, who since his first appearance in Fort Wayne has always been a favorite here, will be at the Masonic Temple next Monday evening in the interesting melodrama, "The Face in the Moonlight." The play, which is by Charles Osborne, is of the romantic, historic order, and has to do with France from the time when Napoleon escaped from Elba to that in which he met ruin at Waterloo

Mr. Mantell impersonates two characters, and his wide range of dramatic capacity is seen in the rapid transitions between two parts that stand at opposite poles of human nature. Difficult and exacting on the energies as are the enactment of dual roles, Mr. Mantell sustains his with distinctive skill and unwavering fervor to the end

Chas. A. Gardner, the sweet singer, will present next Tuesday, his new comedy, "Fatherland." The scene of the play is laid in the heart of the Tyrol, and the story is told with simple and touching pathos, relieved by bright dialogue and humorous situations. The scenic effects of the play are an important feature, the scenes peculiar to Tyrolean life being new and novel. The star is supported by an excellent company.

Monroeville News.

MONROEVILLE May 6.

Last Monday night some dastardly fiend went to the barn of J. Baxter and poisoned his valuable thoroughbred horse. In the morning Mr. Baxter found his horse lying on the floor dead. A fine English bull dog was also found dead from the same cause.

J. B. Niezer left Thursday evening for Baltimore, Md., on business.

M. E. Argo was in this city yesterday.

The Pennsylvania company were ordered a few weeks ago to put a watchman at the Main street crossing, but they refused to comply with the order and are now compelled to run their trains through here at a rate not to exceed ten miles an hour.

Base Ball.

The games played yesterday resulted as follow:

At Louisville—Louisville-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 8, Boston 2.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 9, Chicago 6.

At Washington—Washington 11, New York 2.

At [illegible]—[illegible] St. Louis 2.

NOT SO FAST.

Wright W. Rockhill May Wait Awhile for the Post Office.

Postmaster Higgins Will No Doubt Remain Until January 8, 1894. The Deputyship.

When Wright W. Rockhill was recommended for the Fort Wayne postoffice, was interviewed by a SENTINEL representative, several days ago, he stated that he would probable take charge of the office in June, upon the expiration of Mr Higgins' term of office. The present incumbent is not so favorably impressed with the desire of Mr Rockhill to walk into the job on such short notice and will no doubt be seen sauntering about the government building until January 8th, 1894, at the least. Mr. Higgins took the office on July 8th, 1889. He was, however, not confirmed by the senate of the United States until January 8th, 1890, at which time he was regularly appointed and filed a new bond, receiving at the same time his commission bearing that date.

President Cleveland and Postmaster General Bissell have both stated that incumbents will be retained in office until their commissions expire, unless there is a voluntary resignation. When there is no commission fixing tenure the incumbent, if efficient, will be permitted to serve for four years from time of appointment. However, Mr. Rockhill has not yet received his appointment, but should he receive it within a few weeks he will probably not take the office until January.

It is now stated on pretty good authority that Frank Keplinger, of the First National bank, will be first deputy.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

The Remains of the Late William P. McPhail to Be Interred at Muncie —Other Deaths.

Mary C. Crow, wife of John Crow, died of old age yesterday at her home, seven miles south of Fort Wayne, in Wayne township. She was seventy-seven years old, and had lived upon the farm about fifty-five years. Mrs. Crow was born in Ireland. The funeral will be held Monday morning at St. Patrick's Catholic church.

From a lengthy and nicely written obituary notice of Mrs. J. L. Cummings, formerly of this city, given by the Marion Leader, we extract the following: "Judith L. Thomas was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 13, 1822; migrated to Delphi, Ind., in September, 1833, and was there married to Theodore Cummings, August 17, 1838. Some time later the family removed to Logansport, where Mrs. Cummings resided several years, removing from there to North Galveston. After living in the latter named place for fifteen years, she removed to Goshen, and from thence to Fort Wayne in 1861. In Fort Wayne she remained, living with her eldest son, T. J. T. Cummings, until a few weeks since, when she was brought to Marion, and to the home of her second son, George W. Cummings, where she died. She was a true Christian. Nearly all her life she was a faithful and consistent member of the M. E. church, in which she was ever an earnest and faithful worker."

The Fort Scott Daily Tribune says: "Mrs. Sophia Kearns, wife of John R. Kearns, deceased, died at the family residence, corner of Sixth and Lowman streets, Thursday, April 27, at 6:30 p. m., in her seventy-fifth year, loved and respected by a large circle of friends. Deceased was a woman of great intelligence and lived a useful life, and it can be truly said of her that a noble woman has gone to her reward. Mrs. Kearns was the mother of Eli Kearns, Mrs. J. G. Ogden and Mrs J. M. Bright, of this city." Mrs. Kearns was formerly a resident of this city, a member of the First Presbyterian church, and had very many friends here.

Miss Theresa Harkenrider, of Sheldon, came to Fort Wayne a few weeks ago to visit friends. A day or so ago she was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels and died last night at 7.30 o'clock at the home of Henry Reinewald, 210 East Jefferson street. The parents of the deceased have been dead since she was an infant, but she leaves two brothers, Michael and William Reinewald, residing in Pleasant township, a sister in Huntington and another sister in Iowa. The remains will be shipped to Sheldon.

Word has been received in this city to the effect that the body of the late William P. McPhail who was accidently killed at Springfield, Ohio, will be taken to Muncie for burial. The funeral will occur tomorrow afternoon.

MURDERED BY A NEGRO.

J. N. Blitch Shot and Killed Near Willacoochee, Ga.

SAVANNAH Ga., May 6.—J. N. Blitch, a prominent turpentine operator of Coffee county, was brutally murdered at his place near Willacoochee, late last night, by a negro employe. The negro demanded pay for work before it was done and Blitch refused to pay him until Saturday night, the regular pay time. A quarrel followed. The negro shot Blitch twice with a Winchester rifle, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped. The people are indignant, and threaten to lynch the negro.

Lieutenant Verland.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Lieut. C. T. Verland has been selected to succeed Lieut. N. Sargent as naval attache to the legations at Germany and Austria and Italy. The headquarters of the naval attache has also been changed from Rome to Belgium

J. C. PETERS & Co.

JEWETT'S
Dry Air
Refrigerators
and the
Challenge
Leonard
Hardwood
Refrigerators

Wire Goods
Solid Porcelain
Chinaware
Filled Goods

Prices
$7 to $70

7 East Columbia Street,
J. C. PETERS & Co.
Successors to J. A. M. Storm,
Baby Carriages at Cost.

A SAFE INVESTMENT,

8 Per Cent. Net Guaranteed
And Participation in Additional Profits.

Exemption from Taxes. All stock issued by us is under the laws of Indiana governing Building and Loan Associations exempt from taxation.

Eight per cent on Paid Up Stock. We sell $100 shares of paid up stock for $50.00, paying eight per cent. per annum, interest payable semi annually on the amount paid in and allowing all paid up stock to participate in the profits of the Association until stock attains a par value of $100. On thirty days notice we permit the withdrawal of paid up stock in accordance with the By-Laws of the Association.

Safety of Investment. All loans made by us are secured by first mortgages on real estate worth twice the amount of the loan, and the notes and mortgages so drawn that they cannot be sold, transferred nor hypothecated, all the members of the Association are joint owners of every mortgage held by the Association.

Payment on Stock Limited. We limit the number of payments on stock from both investing and borrowing members, so that every investor knows just what his stock will cost him at maturity, and every borrower knows exactly the cost of his loan before he makes it.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Our plan provides for an annual meeting, at which all stockholders are entitled to representation and have full power to investigate the security of our loans and our methods of doing business, a plan never adopted by any other Building and Loan Association.

THE Indiana Farmers' Savings and Loan ASSOCIATION,
FORT WAYNE, - - - - INDIANA.
OFFICE: Over 72 East Berry St.
C. E. RHOADES, Secretary and Manager.

We Are the People,
Who Are We?
—DEALERS IN—
Umbrellas,
Neckwear,
Hats & Caps,
Mackintoshes,
Handkerchiefs,
Negligee Shirts,
Traveling Bags,
Full Dress Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs,
Underwear & Hosiery.
Shirts Made to Order.
WM. MEYER & BRO.,
34 Calhoun Street.

Grover Cleveland Said:

Grover Cleveland told Adlai Stevenson that it is a positive fact that he overheard Walter Q. Gresham tell Mrs. Cleveland that the

No. 9 Wheeler and Wilson

1 Revolve Machine is the best on earth, and
MARION BLACK,
156 Calhoun Street,
Sells Them.

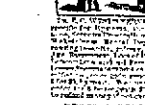
ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Metropolitan Automatic Injector.
General Repairing.
26 EAST BERRY ST.

STORAGE.
THE RYAN TRUCK AND CARTAGE CO. have completed their large new warehouse and are prepared to store household goods and any article of every description. Have a fine assortment of furniture stored now will pack them, move them and put in order for the lowest rates and contain. We can give you a room to put your goods in, and relighting the key, for $1.50 to $2.00 per month, and upwards per month. Bicycles, carriages, sleighs stored at reasonable rates. Apply at office 19 or 21 West Washington Street or at warehouse on Wells street, near Lake Shore track. "tf"

WAH KEE & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Fine Teas, China and Japan Goods. Fine Laundry Work.
No. 8 W. Wayne St.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.
—I HAVE FOR SALE—
Carlton, Caps & Co. Stereotype Outfit.
Hime & Roller city latest, Speed Casting Box, Furnace Saw, Will sell cheap.
R. S. PEYTON.
20 E. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NEW LIFE.



GROSS & PELLENS, Druggist and Sole Agents, 84 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. M. MACKEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

4675

In the Daily Average of Our Circulation for the Month of April.

STATE OF INDIANA, ALLEN COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit county, Joe. F. Ervin, business manager of THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL, who makes oath that the actual number of copies of THE DAILY SENTINEL delivered to subscribers and sold to newsboys and news agents, during the month of April, 1893, was as follows:

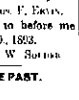
April 1	4,608
April 2	4,554
April 3	4,575
April 4	4,549
April 5	4,594
April 6	4,587
April 7	4,625
April 8	4,569
April 10	4,592
April 11	4,596
April 12	4,586
April 13	4,725
April 14	4,704
April 15	4,712
April 17	4,709
April 18	4,694
April 19	4,694
April 20	4,701
April 21	4,702
April 22	4,751
April 24	4,707
April 25	4,713
April 26	4,691
April 27	4,711
April 28	4,713
April 29	4,714
Total for the month	146,695
Daily average	4,675

JOE. F. ERVIN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1893.

DANIEL W. SOUDER.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.



1651—Columbia's silver coined in Jamaica.
1756—Leopold I, emperor of Austria, died; born 1640.
1795—Francis Xavier de Laval de Montmorenci, first Catholic bishop of Canada, died at Quebec; born 1623.
1813—Andrew Michael Ramsay, author of "Travels of Cyrus," died.
1814—General James S. Wadsworth mortally wounded in the Wilderness battle, died on the 6th; born 1807.
1826—Lindsley Pitkin Hickok, ex-president of Yale college, died in Amherst, Mass.; born 1770.
1831—The Chilian fourgoret steamer Itata was seized at San Diego, Cal., on charges of violating the neutrality laws, and escaped with a United States marshal on board.
1882—Patrick O'Sullivan, one of the men convicted of complicity in the Cavish murder, died in prison at Mountjoy.

ST. LOUIS is threatened with another beer war. Let it come.

ONE state convention closed its sessions in this city yesterday. Another one opened today. Fort Wayne is a good convention city.

A CINCINNATI paper takes the ethic. It has offered a prize to the most popular bartender and gives each person sending in a vote a drink of "what you please."

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS has under consideration the appointment of the commissioners who are to locate the position of the Indiana soldiers on the battlefield at Chickamauga. They will be announced in a few days.

Welcome to Our City.

THE SENTINEL extends a warm welcome to the delegates of the Indiana division of the Travelers' Protective association who are in the city today holding their state convention.

There is no class of men on this green earth of ours more genial, more capable, more energetic, or more deserving of praise for extending the field of business and increasing its conveniences to all classes, than the traveling men, and we honor them for what they have done and are doing to benefit the world in which they live.

The city is theirs today; it is theirs as long as they stay with us. They know how to ask for their rights and get them, but this they need not do on this trip, for every citizen will unite in extending them a cordial greeting and will vie with each other in an effort to make their visit with us a pleasant one.

They are a representative body of intelligent, wide-awake business men the nation over and Indiana's commercial travelers are the equal of any state. Their convention will be characterized with business methods and much will be done looking to the advancement of their interests. We bid them a welcome to our city, and say, long life, happiness and prosperity to the traveling men of Indiana.

The Cuban Trouble.

The Cubans have made many efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke, which has lately been rendered the more galling by the imposition of heavier taxes. But hitherto these efforts have been little more than the hasty uprising of the disaffected elements, without natural plans or reasonable prospects of success, and have been confined chiefly to districts in the interior difficult of access to government troops. They have resulted in no reforms, and the only satisfaction derived for the sacrifices of property and life on the part of the patriots has been the cost and worry to which the revolts have exposed the Spanish government.

It is difficult to determine the proportions of the present movement. There are some indications that the Spanish authorities regard it as serious. The declaration of martial law in the disaffected districts, the embarkation of troops from Spain and the movements of the men-of-war give the disturbance a serious aspect, but they also indicate a determined purpose to suppress it.

Of course the sympathies of the American people are with those who seek home rule and free government wherever the struggle may be located, but particularly do we desire every province and district on this continent to enjoy the political institutions which have proved of such value to the progress and happiness of this country.

But sympathy is cheap and inoffensive. Our laws prohibit the departure from our ports of men or munitions of war to be used against a friendly foreign power, and men and munitions and money are alone of value in war.

The present financial embarrassment of the Spanish treasury may prove an important factor in the contest; and it is not impossible that, after a desultory but costly war, Spain may abandon her dominion over the island, as she did, under like conditions, her sway over her South American provinces.

The Meanness of Men.

In a recent sermon on "Mean Men," an Louisville divine pastor gave utterance to the following pungent truths:

"Some men are born mean, some have meanness thrust upon them, and some make personal achievements in that line. King George, fearing in spite of his great services neglected Goldsmith, sent to him one day some presents. The poet refused them. 'Go to King George,' he said, 'and tell him he sends me these things because I live in an alley. Tell him his soul lives in an alley.' The man may abide in a mansion on a fashionable thoroughfare, and be the pet and pattern of society, but his soul lives in an alley. He is as distinct from other men as the jackal is from the lion, the hawk from the eagle. As for its habitation, it is in every rank and calling of society, and not seldom among professing Christians. If he joins the church or engages in any public enterprise it is for social gain or financial advantage. He knows, by some trickery of the law, to foreclose a mortgage held against some struggling debtor. His methods are not those of the lion and the eagle, but of the vulture and the crow. Self is his idol, the sole law of his existence, and for this he struggles in the press, trampling savagely on fallen rivals, and shoving to the world the brutal spectacle of that perverted life which lives only for itself."

The Love of Publicity.

The itch for publicity is likely to increase rather than diminish in this country. It is one of our national characteristics, and all of the conditions are calculated to stimulate it as time passes. We take a lively interest in personalities, not from curiosity alone, but because the individual amounts to more here than anywhere else in the world. There is a general desire to know as much as possible about conspicuous persons, with a view of making accurate estimates of them, and rendering them all the honor to which they are justly entitled. The public may also withhold information of that sort is regarded with distrust and suspicion. There is nothing more offensive to the American public than secrecy and mystery with reference to those whom it is asked to endorse and support. It resents any appearance of concealment in such a case, and much prefers to have the man talk freely of himself, even to the extent of duplicating the immeasurable conceit of Marlowe and seeming to be "his own statue reared by national subscription."

A Borrowed Duke.

It is possible that there are Americans living on this continent who derive from ancestors who came over with Columbus, but if so, they are unknown, and are probably classified in the census returns as of aboriginal descent. In order to get a specimen of the stock of the discoveries for exhibition at the Chicago fair it has been necessary to send back to Spain and borrow the duke of Veragua, fourteenth in descent from Columbus himself, and heir to his titles. The duke is chief of the Spanish world's fair commissioners, and is now in Chicago. He is a successful farmer, and makes a specialty of quarrelsome bulls, which bring a high price in Spain for use in the ring. He is fifty-six years old, a statesman of reputation, and constitutionally friendly to the United States. He is American not only in sympathies, but in appearance, since his portrait shows a striking resemblance to that of Dr. Depew.

A UNIQUE petition was presented to the license court of Philadelphia the other day. It was signed by eighteen women, who asked for favorable action on the application of a saloonkeeper for a license on East Lehigh street. Most of these women were wives and mothers of families, and as such they took this extraordinary action. At the present time the nearest saloon to their dwellings is on the other side of a railroad track, at American street and Indiana avenue, and they are fearful of accident happening to their husbands in the indulgence of an inevitable taste for tippling. In the petition these women say it would be better for them and for their husbands if a saloon were opened nearer, since the men would not imbibe so much or be absent so long as is now the case.

COIN collectors especially value the "trial pieces," or experimental coins that are made by artists connected with the mint for submission to the coinage committee of congress when a change of design is contemplated. As one ten or a dozen shillings are made of each pattern, they are exceedingly rare. The secretary of a late member of the president's cabinet says that the congressmen who get the so-called pieces are usually ignorant of their value, for he has seen them pass out for shoe blacking and cold tea.

THE doctors from all over the United States and parts of Canada in attendance upon the recent quarantine congress were impressed with the brief effectiveness of the quarantining regulations of the United states, taken as a whole. They seemed to regard the quarantine system of Michigan as on the whole the best adopted by any state.

A FORTUNE teller in Chicago actress recently invited eighteen hundred men to go to her performances. It is said to have been a happy but somewhat bilious audience.

A SHORT sheet of paper six feet in width and seven and three-fourths miles in length has been made, it is said, by the paper works at Watertown, N. Y. It is claimed that the sheet of paper weighed 2,000 pounds and was made into a rolled entire cotton in a single break.

IN remedy owners on the west the humble tomato can be proud for its ornamental possibilities. The bellows are not off, proved for a strange, and are proudly worn by the Indians, as they used to wear medals among beads and bears' claws.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Newsy Notes from the Various City Lodges

The G. A. R. Will See that Decoration Day is Fitly Observed—The Legion's Social.

The increase of membership of the A. O. U. W. in the state of Indiana for the month of April, just passed, was 290. This indicates a very healthy growth of the order.

Loyal lodge No 182, K. of P., held an interesting meeting last Wednesday night and conferred the knight rank upon A. J. Dawson. There was a large crowd in attendance and a good time enjoyed.

The Star Rail club will hold an important meeting in their hall tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, to which every member is earnestly solicited to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Fort Wayne lodge No. 116, K. of P., at their last Tuesday night's meeting had a large number in attendance, with work in the first degree. The three candidates were Messrs. Helling, Kruessmiller and Selig.

One of the most successful socials of the season was given at engineer's hall 136 Calhoun street, Thursday evening, by the G. of T. A., No 18, auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mrs Richard E. Doty was master of ceremonies, and a fine program was given as follows. Song, entitled, "The Star and Crescent," participated in by twelve little girls; representing each month of the year; recitation, by Mrs Bower; piano solo, Mrs. Scott; song, Miss Abbie Doty; vocal solo, Ella Anderson, piano duet, Flora Carter and Abbie Doty. The crowd was estimated at between 400 and 500. After the program the ladies and children indulged in palatable refreshments. The success of this gathering is traceable to the untiring efforts of Mrs. William Gates as chairman, assisted by many willing hands and members of the order. Hon. A. J. Yon, William Gates, Richard E. Doty and T. F. Drake rendered valuable services in entertaining, as well as Mesdames Chester Durwell, T. F. Drake, R. E. Doty, C. C. Adams, Max Horning, Joseph Studer and others.

Phoenix lodge, No 101, K. of P., had a fine meeting last Monday night, having conferred both the first and second ranks. The first rank was given to a class of eight candidates, namely, Perry Kettenour, A. W. Clark, Henry A. Rossler, Charles A. Rossler, Hugh McKean, Wm. F. Knock, John F. Mullen and John G. Seabold. The second rank was conferred on a large number. The work was done very finely and was interesting to the large number present. A feature of the evening was the presence of Grand Chancellor E. L. Silver, of this city; Vice Grand Chancellor J. E. Watson, of Winchester; Grand Keeper of Record and Seal Frank Beovers, of Indianapolis; Grand Prelate J. M. Hatfield, of Huntington, and Past Chancellor Hunt, of Winchester. Not often is a lodge favored by the presence of so many grand officers. These gentlemen are all genial, agreeable men, and the occasion was most pleasantly passed. Next Monday night the second rank will be conferred on a class of six candidates. A large attendance is expected, but all are made welcome in these large and commodious lodge rooms.

On Monday evening last occurred one of those pleasant little episodes, which go to show that much can be done by a few persons, who are determined to get all the good they can for themselves and give all the pleasure they can to others as they plod steadily forward on the dusty thoroughfare of this life. In short they live up to their obligation to "do unto others what they wish others to do to them." Such is the obligation taken by each member of the I. O. G. T. and the entertainment referred to in the above was given by them at their hall, 138 Calhoun street, on the occasion of a public installation of their newly elected officers. Every number rendered on their short program was of first class merit. The duet by the Misses Jones and Holmes was exceedingly well given. It is needless to do more than mention the performance of the Misses Hill. Any one who has heard these little ladies know that they cannot be excelled. The paper read by Mr. Hull was one of the most encouraging features, as it sets from the merit of the paper from a literary stand point, it shows that the young man of today may now and then be found working for temperance. Success to Mr. Hull and to all other young men, who have moral stamina enough to come out boldly, and bold talk and write in support of the cause of temperance. Miss Myrtle Shaffer and Miss Mary O'Niel also contributed to the success of the evening by well rendered recitations. And last but by no means least were the selections given by the well known elocutionist, Mr Fred Wolf, who kept the audience in a roar for more than an hour by recitals, comic, pathetic, dialect etc. Mr Wolf is a very talented elocutionist, and his services are so freely given to aid in all good objects that it is not to be wondered at that he is a general favorite. Taken altogether the occasion was one of the most enjoyable and will long be remembered by all present. This being the only live temperance organization in the city it should receive more encouragement from temperance people of Fort Wayne than it does. Financially the society is in good standing and its future is assured, but its members or membership should be increased and all who wish to aid the cause should hasten to become members. Any one who wishes to do so can come to the hall on any Monday evening and leave their name for membership and rest assured their application will receive attention. At the close of the entertainment on Monday evening ice cream and cake were served free to all present and a hearty invitation was given to come again. Remember the latch string is the Good Templars' hall is always out and all who will may come.

Nothing can be said in favor of the Lord, nothing in the world that may not be said of the meanest, worthless. In our case, it's true; in the other it is a subject how can you distinguish?

Judge by what is done. There's only one blood-purifier that's *guaranteed* 100 by Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it. It doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you get your money back. It's strictly a blood-purifier.

All the way through, from sores or eruptions, of disease and putrid fever, it cleans and purifies the system. All blood poisons must go. For Herpes, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, or any blood taint or disorder, it has unequaled remedy.

"Is the cheapest?" Why, you pay only for the good you get.

And nothing else is just as good." It isn't, in fact, in the place of this. But the least discontented is injured.

"Have received, or no pay."—you can't have these terms with any other medicine, at any price.

SPORT OF THE GIRLS.

NAIAD QUEENS WILL REIGN THIS SEASON.

A New York Swimming School Turning Out some Fetty Nymphs of the Surf—Some Pictures of the Fun—A Society Fad.

THERE IS A SWIMming school in Town in the center of the aristocratic portion of New York city where fair women, members of the Four Hundred, dive, and plunge and splash and make merry to their hearts' content. They kick and jump and frolic as in the days when they were in the nursery.

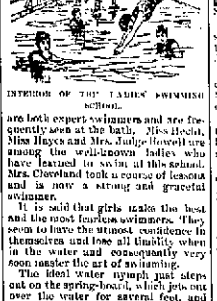
The girl of the period can walk ten miles, fence like a professional and swim like a mermaid.

Miss Helen Gould is one of the best swimmers who patronize the natatorium. She loves to be in the water, and can dive, float and swim like a veteran who has made his living in the water all his life. Only recently she slid through 34 feet of water with one stroke of her hands. That is powerful swimming.

Miss Florence Schieffelin of the Four Hundred is another regular patron of the plunge and her beautiful swimming outfits always wears very daintily bathing costumes, and looks even prettier when going to the dive than she does in some handsome ball-room. She is very fond of a combination of red and blue in her costume.

The plunge where these young ladies swim is 33 feet long, 21 feet wide, and the depth varies from 3 to 7 feet. The air in the building is warm and the water tepid, so that in the coldest weather it is always comfortable. Men are, of course, rigidly excluded from the building on ladies' days, and the girls loll around the edge of the plunge scantily attired, taking all the comfort they can.

Mrs. Loomis, the wife of the celebrated physician, and her daughters



INTERIOR OF THE LADIES' SWIMMING SCHOOL.

are both expert swimmers and are frequently seen at the bath. Miss Hoyt, Miss Hayes and Mrs. Judge Howell are among the well-known ladies who have learned to swim at this school. Mrs. Cleveland took a course of lessons and is now a strong and graceful swimmer.

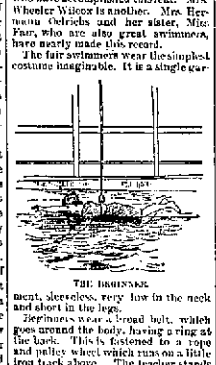
It is said that girls make the best and the most fearless swimmers. They seem to have the utmost confidence in themselves and lose all timidity when in the water and consequently very soon master the art of swimming.

The ideal water nymph just steps out on the springboard, which juts out over the water for several feet, and throws up her finely rounded arms. Her hair is done up in a simple Grecian knot, and she poises herself over the water preparatory to a dive. She looks about her languidly for a moment, gently draws in a full breath and then bounds into the air, the spring-board giving her the desired impetus.

She strikes the water fairly on her head and disappears into its depths, to emerge a moment later half-way down the tank, her golden hair showing at the surface like the reflection of the sun, whose rays are beating down upon the outside of the glass roof. The water rolls down her face, making her dark blue eyes blink, and her bathing suit clings even tighter than before, showing every line of her figure. She turns slowly in the water, and realizes there as much at ease as though resting on a divan in her own boudoir.

The chief ambition of most of the girls who attend this natatorium is to get across the plunge in one stroke. Miss Helen Gould is one of the few who have accomplished this feat. Mrs. Wheeler Wilcox is another. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Fair, who are also great swimmers, have nearly made this record.

The fair swimmers wear the simplest costume imaginable. It is a single garment, sleeveless, very low in the neck and short in the legs.

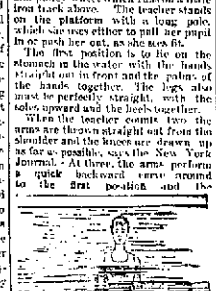


THE BRIDESIDE.

Beginners wear a broad belt, which goes around the body, having a ring at the back. This is fastened to a rope and pulley which runs on a little iron track above. The teacher stands on the platform with a long pole, which she uses either to pull her pupil to the bank her out, as she sees fit.

The first position to be on the stomach in the water with the hands straight out in front and the palms of the hands together. The legs also extend be perfectly straight, with the soles upward and the heels together.

When the teacher counts two the arms are thrown straight out from the shoulder and the knees are drawn up as far as possible, says the New York Journal. At three, the arms perform a quick backward curve around to the first position and the



TEACHER IS TAUGHT HOW

legs straighten themselves with a force like kicks. An apparent will soon be felt, and on the fourth count the body is inclined and as far as possible from the bottom. The arms and legs are extended and the teacher changes to position, and so continue for four counts. At the eight count the arms are crossed and the teacher changes to the first position. Then the pupil is taught how to swim. Two strokes are made, the arms and legs being used, and on the third

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TOLD BY A TALKER

EXPERIENCES OF A WESTERN CAMPAIGN ORATOR.

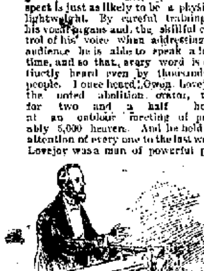
The Life of the Spellbinder is Not by Any Means Full of Roses—How He is Occasionally Deceived—An Amusing Incident in Missouri.

[Special Correspondence.]

SPEECH MAKING has always been a popular method of entertaining and educating the people of the United States, and probably in no other country are there better listeners or audiences more generous with their applause, when the speaker possesses even moderately fair abilities. Among my acquaintances is a man who, besides being in the lecture field a good deal, has done a vast amount of stump speaking within the past thirty years. He recently related to me several interesting experiences which he had while before the public as a talker. Some of his experiences were highly amusing, as well as otherwise interesting, and, as the gentleman possesses a keen appreciation of humor, he never hesitates about telling a good story or joke because he himself happens to be the victim. Aside from anything humorous in what he related to me on this occasion, he offered many hints and suggestions which are worthy of consideration by public speakers of every class.

"Traveling and addressing public meetings," said he, "is about as hard, wearing business as a man can engage in. Public speaking under the most favorable circumstances is very exhausting. I mean speaking, not reading. It is one thing to go before an audience with an address in your hands instead of in your head and simply read a lecture, speech or essay, which has been plainly written out in full. That requires little mental effort; it is a physical task and not a hard one either, if a man has a fairly good voice and a reasonable supply of lung power. It is quite another thing, however, for him to stand before an audience and speak extemporaneously, for an hour or more, all the while thinking on his feet, as we term it, and throwing his whole soul into his subject. It involves a terrible mental strain, while it lasts, and when it is over with the reaction is correspondingly marked.

"One hour of earnest extemporaneous speaking in a large room, is long enough, though it is quite common for public speakers to exceed that limit. Of course a speaker's ability to endure long speaking depends much on his general physical strength, but more on his lung power and the manner in which he uses his voice. A large, powerful man is not necessarily the one who can best endure the fatigue of a long speech. The speaker with great power of endurance, in that respect is just as likely to be a physical lightweight. By careful training of his vocal organs and the skillful control of his voice when addressing an audience he is able to speak a long time, and so that every word is distinctly heard even by thousands of people. I once heard Owen Lovejoy, the noted abolition orator, talk for two and a half hours at an outdoor meeting of probably 5,000 hearers. And he held the attention of every one to the last word. Lovejoy was a man of powerful physique, and he also knew how to use his voice to the best possible advantage and without exhaustion. I heard Abraham Lincoln address an open-air meeting for two hours. It was a grand speech, and so long as he was on his feet the orator manifested not the slightest sign of weariness; but after he sat down, Old Abe declared he was more wearied than he would have been after splitting rails half a day. I once talked two hours and a half to a hall full of people, but the circumstances were peculiar. Another speaker was expected to follow me, but as he failed to appear the audience insisted on my speaking twice as long as I otherwise would have spoken. It was a terrible strain, but I did not experience any really bad effects from it; although there is reason to suspect that the audience did. No man in a red-hot campaign should speak oftener than once a day during a whole week. In one campaign I permitted the committee in a Northern Illinois county to book me for two speeches a day for six consecutive days. Between Monday noon and Saturday night I visited twelve towns and made ten speeches, speaking every afternoon and evening, and winding up with the largest meeting and longest speech of the series. Having noted the length of each speech, I figured up the time at the close of the week and found that during those six days I had spoken in public just thirteen and one half hours, or an average of more than three hours a day. After a good night's rest I arose Sunday morning refreshed, feeling quite well and not at all hoarse. But no speaker should ever tax his powers to such an extent as that. It is liable to be followed by serious and perhaps fatal results. Out door speaking should be avoided as much as possible. An out-door meeting is always hard on the speaker, and the results are seldom satisfactory. A campaign speaker is liable to meet with more or less annoying and amusing experiences. I could recall several that happened to myself.



"YES, GENTLEMEN, I AM SURELY RIGHT!"

"Once in a while a speaker gets a wrong impression as to the wishes of his audience. An instance of this kind occurred in my experience. It was during the campaign of 1860. I was addressing a mass meeting in a grove one evening. The chairman had informed me that after my speech the audience would be addressed by two or three local speakers, who were then sitting on the platform, but whose names he did not mention. After I had talked for an hour and [illegible] to close, I made a point that seemed to meet with marked approval, for several persons in the audience cried out "right, right!" It was pleasant to be thus indorsed, so I talked on a little while longer, and when another period was reached a hundred voices shouted, "right, right, right!" I said, "Yes, gentlemen, I am surely right, as you say, and I am glad that you agree with me, but I must not talk all night, as there are other speakers to be heard from." But being so completely en rapport with the audience I felt disposed to gratify their wishes still further. So I talked on about twenty minutes longer, when there came a still louder shout of "right, right!" I closed and sat down with a self-satisfied feeling. Immediately the chairman stepped forward and said to the audience: "The hour is quite late, but in accordance with your expressed desire you shall now be favored with a short speech from our candidate for State Senator, Mr.

"I PROCEEDED TO PERFORM."

Weight." Then it was that the cold truth dawned upon me, and I realized that I been most cruelly self-deceived as to the temper and wishes of that audience.

"But the most ludicrous incident in all my campaign experience occurred in a Missouri town, not far from St. Joseph. I reached the place about dusk, the committee escorted me to a hotel, and stated that as the night was hot they had arranged to have me speak from the hotel balcony, overlooking the public square. In due time a crowd assembled, the band played and the chairman of the meeting seated me on the balcony. When the time for the speech seemed to have arrived, the chairman stepped to the front, and with a voice that must have been heard pretty much all over town, he introduced me to the audience in precisely these words, except that I here substitute a fictitious name for my own: "O, yes! O, yes! O, yes! the Hon. Richard Roe of Chicago will now perform on this balcony."

"Imagine, if possible, my surprise and disgust at such an introduction. "Perform on this balcony!" Did he take me for a tight rope walker, a sword swallower or a bare-back rider, or a trick mule? For several minutes I could not control my feelings sufficiently to say a word. I wanted to dump the fool chairman over the railing onto the stone pavement head first. But had I done so it is quite likely the pavement would have gotten the worst of it. Nerving myself for the occasion, I proceeded to "perform," though almost choking with suppressed indignation. I afterwards learned that the chairman had intended no disrespect, but that the introduction he gave me was in accordance with the prevailing custom in that highly cultured portion of Missouri. RALPH E. HOYT."

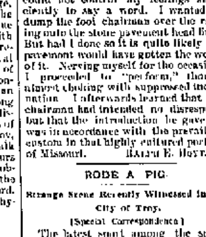
RODE A PIG.

Strange Scene Recently Witnessed in the City of Troy.

[Special Correspondence.]

The latest sport among the small boys in Troy, N. Y., is pig riding. Whenever one of these Arabs can capture a stray porker he straddles it, and displays as much skill and tenacity as is shown by a countryman in the last act of a circus in sticking to a trick mule. The sport is relished by the youthful riders, but it is a great annoyance to the roving quadrupeds, who strenuously object to being utilized in this manner.

A few days ago a mischievous youngster jumped on a large hog strolling on Broadway, and he was conveyed through an alley to the American House and back, causing much merriment on the part of many spectators.



THE LATEST SPORT.

This sort of entertainment promises to become quite common during the ensuing season.

Timely Warning.

"My young friend," said the kind old man with the tracts, "will you oblige me by reading this some day when you have the leisure?"

The young man looked at the little pamphlet. It was entitled: "Shun the Place of Everlasting Burning!"

"Why, uncle," he said, "I should think it would be a healthy place. They boil water, don't they?"

"Yes, my dear young friend," rejoined the kind old man. "And they also burn garbage. You had better keep away!"—Chicago Tribune.

Cinnamon Destroys Microbes.

"No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate.

A Claim on Toronto City.

A lady named Pilkington, residing in Kensington, is laying claim to the whole of the land on which Toronto now stands, and which is valued at sixteen millions sterling. She bases her claim on the alleged receipt by her father-in-law, an army officer, from George III., of three grants of land in Ontario in return for services rendered as an explorer. The City of Toronto is said to be built upon one of these grants.

Gold Production.

The total gold production of central Queensland for the last year was 160,000 ounces, with ore averaging one ounce thirteen pennyweight to the ton.

THE ASSASSIN'S WAY

THE CONSEQUENCES HAVE NO TERRORS FOR HIM.

HIS DEBT IS AMPLY REPAID BY FAME.

One of the Pleasures of a Presidential Tour of the West—Some Studies in Crimes by Assassins—Guarding Against Them.

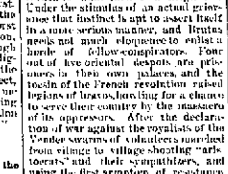
WHEN PRESIDENT Grover Cleveland touches the button which will set the World's Fair machinery in motion at Chicago May 1 he will be guarded by 100 secret police who will have the responsibility of challenging every person who attempts to get closer than thirty feet to the President. Why all this precaution? some one may ask. The answer is very simple. There are a large number of human beings who would consider the debt paid by fame very ample should they succeed in killing anybody so notable as the chief magistrate of 70,000,000 people. The existence of this variety of assassins forms one of the pleasures of high office of President down to Mayor. The assassin is ever alert and ready for his bloody work. The word is derived from the hashish drams by which the Shiekhul-Jebel, or Old Man of the Mountain, is said to have stimulated the courage of his desperadoes; but a penchant for homicide is not the exclusive product of Western Asia. Without a drop of hempseed extract our North American redskins work themselves into fits of bloodthirst that aggravates every grievance into a casus belli, and there are countries where the family feuds of our Southern Alleghenies form the chief pastime of the natives.

The head hunters of Borneo fail to understand how foreigners can dispense with the mental tonic of manslaughter. The Ashantees go to war from the sheer love of excitement, and the colonists of the Philippine Islands have got so used to their periodic campaigns against the Negritos, or woolly-headed aborigines of the highland districts, that they would probably regret to see the obnoxious race become extinct and reduce its hunters to tamer forms of sport.

The whitecap outrages of the Ohio Valley were variously ascribed to Know-Nothing intrigues and delays in the regular courts of justice; but a prisoner from Shelby County, Ind., let the true cat out of the bag when he confessed that "game in this neighborhood is getting so scarce that the boys concluded to get up a rumpus of some sort or other." Traveling showmen rather neglect that part of the United States on account of the high rates of license and in default of coons and bears the sport-famished Hoosiers proceeded to hunt their own neighbors. Under the stimulus of an actual grievance that instinct is apt to assert itself in a more serious manner, and Brutus needs not much eloquence to enlist a horde of fellow-conspirators. Four out of five oriental despots are prisoners in their own palaces, and the tocsin of the French revolution raised legions of bravos, howling for a chance to serve their country by the massacre of its oppressors. After the declaration of war against the royalists of the Vendee swarms of volunteers marched from village to village shooting "aristocrats" and their sympathizers, and using the first symptom of resistance as a pretext for mass murder.

Every change of government implies innovations to the prejudice of class interests—interests almost sure to be confounded with the cause of public welfare, and political reformers, with rare exceptions, have had to run the gauntlet of self-appointed vindicators of that cause. The first three Christian kings of Norway were slain by the champion of paganism; Henry IV. of France forfeited his life to the mere suspicion of heresy, and the first Napoleon owed his survival only to the restless vigilance of his shrewd and unscrupulous Minister of Police. Prince Bismarck's life was attempted twice and the chronicle of the Russian Government is crowded with the records of attentates, some of them undertaken with wholly reckless disregard of personal risk.

The plotters of the Winter Palace explosion, as well as the murderers of Alexander II., fully expected to share the fate of their victims, but a still more characteristic case is perhaps that of the would-be-assassin of Gen. Loris Melikoff, the military commander of St. Petersburg. On the 3d of March, 1880, the General returned from a review with an escort of forty cuirassiers, who trotted ahead of his orderlies and ranged themselves in double file when the Count dismounted from his carriage. There was a sentry at each corner of the General's residence, and just across the street a patrol of mounted policemen had drawn bridle to await the return of the escort, yet in spite of all these precautions a stranger elbowed his way through the cortege of flunkeys, and ignoring the challenge of the troopers, darted around the carriage, revolver in hand, and blazed away at a distance of less than ten steps. In the next moment, of course, a dozen fists were at his throat, and the soldiers almost tore him to pieces in their eagerness to atone for their lack of vigilance, but



THE ASHANTEES' FAVORITE OCCUPATION.

the incident proved that fanaticism is fear-proof. A desperado deliberately devoting his own life to the cause of revenge will find means to reach his victim in the midst of regiments of body guards, and, indeed, of a whole army, for in 1809, when Napoleon reviewed his troops in a suburb of Vienna, the maniac Staps contrived to slip through the ranks to the entrance of the headquarters tent, and came within an inch of accomplishing his purpose.

The dread of [illegible] Sultans [illegible] the more pra[illegible] and the free use [illegible] of art and form. After such peace offerings the Caesars could venture to roam the streets of Rome without an escort, while many of their latter day successors seem to prefer the alternative of turning their palaces into avenger-proof citadels.

Ali Pash of Zanina treated every stranger as a probable would-be assassin till that probability was overbalanced by ample evidence of good faith, and the Duke of Alba, during his residence at Ghent, gave his sentries orders to fire upon every uninvited visitor approaching the premises of the palace and refusing to halt at a distance of twenty steps from the gates. He had

BLAZED AWAY.

trusted stewards, who searched the pockets, the rooms and the very beds of other domestics at intervals, varying with the suspicions of their master, who wore an armor of Spanish mail and never slept in a new house without the precaution of barricading the bed-room doors.

A KENTUCKY FEUD.

Results in the Murder of Lew's Lang at Cynthiana.

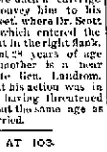
At Cynthiana, Ky., the other night John Haverly shot and mortally wounded Lewis Lang. A feud has existed for the past two years between old Mr. Lang, his son Lewis and Haverly. On Friday Haverly got into a fight with George Williams in Fennell's horseshoe manufactory, where they, with about twenty others, are employed. On this occasion old Mr. Lang took part against Haverly. The trial took place in Police Court. The unpleasant feelings already existing were increased during the trial and culminated in the shooting. They met near their place of business, Lang being armed with a knife and Haverly with a pistol. Before Lang had a chance to use his knife Haverly shot him twice, one ball entering his left side and the other just behind the ear, lodging in the base of the neck. Lang was carried into a drug store until a carriage could be called to convey him to his home on Miller Street, where Dr. Scott removed the ball, which entered the right side, finding it in the right flank. Lewis Lang is about 28 years of age and married. His mother is a near relative of the late Gen. Landrom. Haverly claims that his action was in self-defense, Lang having threatened his life. He is about the same age as Lang and also married.

JOHN HAVERLY.

YOUNG AT 103.

Remarkable Case of Long Life Discovered in Tennessee.

John Patrick Canody of Pulaski, Tenn., is no doubt the strongest and most active man of his age in the world. Mr. Canody is a full-blooded Irishman. He was born in Ireland in 1790 and went to New York in 1806, and to Pulaski in the summer of 1807, where he has since lived. He celebrated his one hundred and third birthday on March 25. Mr. Canody to-day is apparently as stout and sound a man as seen anywhere. He has never had a protracted spell of illness, he can dance a jig equal to a much younger man, and, while he generally carries a cane, he rarely uses it for support, but carries it by the middle. He says he has walked to Nashville, a distance of eighty miles, as many as fifty times, his last trip being made a month ago. He hardly ever accepts an offer to ride, saying he prefers to walk. Only last week he walked to Lawrenceburg and back, fifty miles, in one day and part of the night, and on the following day walked to Elkmont, Ala., twenty miles, returning the same evening apparently as fresh as when he started, and a day never passes but what Mr. Canody takes long walks, rain or shine. Mr. Canody uses glasses only when reading. He has smoked a pipe since he was a boy, and is hardly ever seen without one in his mouth. He is the father of M. C. Canody, a prominent and well-to-do lumber dealer. Mr. Canody's wife has been dead a number of years. He is wonderfully well preserved, and from all appearances may live to be 150 years old.



AN AGED PEDESTRIAN.

Egyptian Dancing Girls.

Twenty-four Egyptian dancing girls have arrived in Chicago, where they will remain during the World's Fair period. One of the attractions of the now famous Midway Plaisance is a Moorish theater in which will be exhibited selections from the Egyptian stage. The dancing girls will of course be the chief attraction. The accompanying illustration is reproduced from a photograph of one of the [illegible] taken while in [illegible] picturesque pose.

A PICTURESQUE POSE.

A CIRCUS IN FRANCE.

HOW PEOPLE OF THE RURALS ARE AMUSED.

The Cirque Caravan the Idol Around Which the French Country People Worship Something About the Performers and Performances.

[Paris Correspondence.]

WHAT THE English "caravans" and the French "ambulatory circuses" are much less known in this country than in Europe.

France is the paradise of these little enterprises for the amusement of the populace.

It is filled with villages in which the people are still ignorant of the outer world, where the aroma of the mas and the giggling chorus of the ballet are equally unknown, and would not be liked if they were heard; where tight-rope dancing and a ballet danced upon wooden platforms, and the exhibition of a few animals are much better enjoyed than anything else which can be offered.

To supply these seventy or eighty thousand villages or hamlets requires the services of a large army of acrobats, feminine artistes who must receive a special training from an early age, and must be weather proof.

For it is a profession which often requires its followers to sleep out of doors, and rarely affords them any better lodging than a cart on wheels in the edge of a forest or beside some noble man's hedge or on the outskirts of a city park.

The "caravans" vary from one wagon to four wagons each. Some of them overflow into the magnificence of a dozen, painted green and yellow, and preceded by cavalcades of ponies mounted by monkeys or by a procession made up of an elephant, a dromedary and a lame and morose camel.

But in general when a caravan mounts higher in number of wagons than eight or ten it calls itself a "cirque Americain," which is a modest way of acknowledging that the large circus is of Transatlantic origin.

With each small caravan will usually be found one of those hardy families of acrobats and miscellaneous performers from which have come some of the most celebrated stars of the circus.

The father, hale and sunburned, can leap and train, although he is past sixty. The mother has been a circus rider, and, if necessary, can, in her old age, jump through the hoop or dance a few steps on the "treteaux," which are as old in form as those of the Greek theater.

There is always a son or two who can train animals, dance and play in a simple farce, and do all the conjuring tricks in which peasants delight. These sons are also adroit poachers, if occasion offers, and when a caravan is in a country neighborhood the game keepers are on the alert.

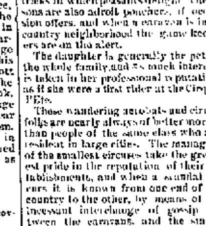
The daughter is generally the pet of the whole family, and as much interest is taken in her professional reputation as if she were a first rider at the Cirque l'Ete.

These wandering acrobats and circus folks are nearly always of better morals than people of the same class who are resident in large cities. The managers of the smallest circuses take the greatest pride in the reputation of their establishments, and when a scandal occurs it is known from one end of the country to the other, by means of the incessant interchange of gossip between the caravans, and the sinner finds his or her path barred against future work.

Twice a year nearly all of these small circuses assemble in Paris, feeling, like every other institution, the influence of French centralization.

In spring the wanderer along the Boulevard de Clichy will see hundreds upon hundreds of great green house-like carts ranged along the middle of the vast streets. Their horses are stabled elsewhere, but their inhabitants live in a populous district of the great city, just as they do when in the open country side.

They have the family kettle singing over a fire built in the open air; extemporized dressing rooms of canvas and bunting serve the ladies for their boudoirs, the table is spread in the shade of a wagon, and very likely a friendly monkey or performing



OUT FOR A PAS SEUL.

poodle has his dinner at it along with the rest of the good folk.

Visits are made from wagon to wagon; the merits of the animals in the cages are discussed; the matches between young men and young maidens in the "profession" are planned, and the routes for the ensuing season are laid out so that one caravan shall not clash with another. Then a series of Parisian performances are given to get the machinery into running order, after which, one by one, the caravans move off, North, South, East and West, not to meet for six months again.

The autumn rendezvous is on the immense Esplanade of the Invalides, in Paris, beside the great whitish gray walls of the embankment, along the Seine, and there the same visiting, planning and rehearsing is gone over again.

Many of the troupes carry small theater sets with them, and play in the servants' halls of the chateaux. Some perform in barns, as Marion Delorme did in her time, and now and then a good actress is raised up out of this strange life.

Now and then an ambitious circus or caravan comes to grief, in which case the corporation of caravans helps as much as it can when it hears of the disaster.

The women in these circuses are sometimes of dazzling beauty, always of splendid physique, and their out-door life keeps them in the rest of health. At fifty they are often as well preserved as ladies of high society at thirty or thirty five.

A walk of twelve or fifteen miles daily along the beautifully graded roads of France does not fatigue them at all. In wet weather they can take the interior of the wheeled houses, which are really very comfortable, [illegible] but with a [illegible] and [illegible] of nature [illegible] through it to bask [illegible] halting.

BALLET AT A COUNTRY FAIR.

Instances are rare of either man or woman quitting this sort of life because they have taken a dislike to it.

DANDIES OF LONDON.

One of the Sad Phases of Life in the English Capital.

[London Correspondence.]

They exist. They are to be seen in London. They are the newest freaks of melancholy. They have exhausted other forms of beauty, and would now entertain the world with their frescoed visages.

The first of this species that I encountered diffused soft scents. He sat opposite me toying with a comespoon, and murmuring the platitudes of Precaully to an amused spinster at his right. Before the dinner was finished he had whipped out a silver mounted fan, and was waving it gently before his ornamental brow. Over the coffee he produced perfumed cigarettes, and the atmosphere became like that of Rimmel's shop on a hot day in August. His fingers were covered with jewels, and he wore a dainty bracelet on his left wrist. He was a creature of most exquisite decoration, and I watched him throughout the course in silent wonder. Once in the clamor of general talk I whispered to my host a question as to the identity of this marvel. And the answer came that the painted being was the son of a Scotch peer.

That anything so frail could be Scotch made amazement greater. The creature was ineffable, and he purred

A DANDY AT HIS TOILET.

at the company, never openly addressing it. He had, perhaps, three ideas in his head, but he adroitly concealed them. His finest accomplishment was in looking at the ladies. He fancied that he made captive every fair heart at the table, but I learned afterward that the sex mimicked him in the drawing room while we were smoking, and that their laughter, which rippled down the stairs, was at the cost of this decorative person who was boring us over the walnuts and the wine.

But it is to this the dandified are coming. I have seen a dozen painted men of an evening at the play, and they were not on the stage. Strolling in Piccadilly of an afternoon these gentlemen disport themselves. It is getting to be, in the language of the time, quite the proper caper for dandy men to paint themselves. A new terror waits on metropolitan life. And the worst of it is that these bedizened males are now so numerous that they are tolerated. In what is called the "smart set" they will soon cease to be conspicuous, because they threaten to become general.

Two years ago half the women in London society were painting themselves out of all semblance to respectability. But they seem to be giving up that trick, now that alleged men are acquiring it.

How He Was Interested.

"This battlefield has a deep interest for me," said the visitor, as he went over Gettysburg's historic ground.

"You were a federal soldier, I suppose?"

"No."

"A confederate, then?"

"Not exactly."

"Then may I inquire why you are so greatly interested?"

"Certainly, sir. It was here that my substitute lost a leg."—Judge.

GENERAL SPORTING.

The Pittsburg Club has released Cargo to Savannah.

The New York Club has signed the young Waterbury pitcher, Donohue.

Short-stop Leo Smith has signed with the Crescent League of Plainfield, N. J.

A Wisconsin League of six clubs is being arranged by Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Fort Atkinson, Watertown, Janesville and Madison.

A State Base Ball League has been organized in Colorado through the efforts of George Tebeau. Denver, Colorado Springs, Leadville, Aspen and Pueblo are included in the league.

The Fall River Club of the New England League has signed Catcher Burrill, who played with Woonsocket last year, and also Pitcher A. C. Watkins of last year's Staten Island Club.

Horace Leeds, the light-weight ex-amateur champion, has received an offer from the Coney Island Athletic Club to fight Billy Myers to a finish for a purse of $5,000. Leeds is considering the offer.

John Roberts, Jr., the English billiard champion, and his agent Taylor, sailed for America Monday, the object of the visit being to arrange the international match with Ives, to be played in London next June.

The challenge issued by Leo Shaw, the well known Western billiardist, to play anyone in the world at fancy shots and finger shots at $500 a side has been accepted by Professor [illegible] of New York city.

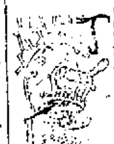
Notwithstanding the fact that strenuous efforts have been made to reorganize the Pacific Northwest Base Ball League, the probabilities are that there will be no professional base ball this season. Plans are now being made to have semi-professional games in Washington [illegible] and Saturdays.

A STORY OF ROYALTY

A CHAPTER FROM RUSSIAN COURT SCANDALS.

EVOLVED FROM THE FUNERAL OF MOSCOW'S MAYOR.

He Was an Illegitimate Brother of the Present Czar Alexander III. His Father's Liaison with a Beautiful Court Attendant.



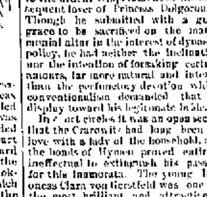
THE NEWSPAPERS have already told the story of the assassination of the Mayor of Moscow. Alexeieff, the honored friend of the people, the God-fearing subject of the great Czar of all the Russias. The public has already been apprised of the main facts. But after all, there is something strangely inexplicable about the whole matter. Why was the assassin's victim given a State funeral? Only to a few was the cause known. But now the truth has begun to dawn and by force of combination of circumstances, Czar Alexander III. is being widely commended for daring to be true to a promise made in a desolate inn some forty years before.

The story is an interesting one. By taking a glance at the accompanying portrait, those who are familiar with the features of the Czar can guess its trend. The secret history of Alexeieff's life is a singularly romantic one, known but to a very few. To begin at the beginning I must go back some forty-three years to the time when, early in the fifties, the destinies of the Russian empire were controlled by the proud Czar Nicholas. At that period the heir to the throne was the Czarewitch Alexander Nicholaiowitch, whose ill-starred reign was prematurely ended during the fatal days of 1881, when he who had freed the serfs and done so much to bring his subjects into touch with nineteenth century civilization fell a victim to the Nihilists' fury. Though reared under a parental regime of more than ordinary austerity young Alexander managed to enjoy life and find opportunities to indulge his taste for gayety and pleasure.

There had never been and perhaps will never again be a gayer "younger set" at the Russian Court than that led by him, but, like other royal personages, his exalted station carried with it penalties as well as privileges, and following many similar precedents he was practically forced into a marriage with a German Princess.

To marry his eldest son off early was the natural policy of Czar Nicholas and one which he regarded as the safest he could adopt. The fair Princess from the Teuton land, however, good and amiable though she was, did not appeal to the ardent temperament of the subsequent lover of Princess Dolgorouki. Though he submitted with a good grace to be sacrificed on the matrimonial altar in the interest of dynastic policy, he had neither the inclination nor the intention of forsaking certain amours, far more natural and intense than the perfunctory devotion which conventionalism demanded that he display toward his legitimate bride.

In Court circles it was an open secret that the Czarowitz had long been in love with a lady of the household, and the bonds of Hymen proved entirely ineffectual to extinguish his passion for this inamorata. The young Baroness Clara von Gerstfeld was one of the most brilliant and attractive of the ladies of the Court. Not only was she distinguished by a rare beauty of person, but her reputation for wit was equally remarkable. From the time of her first appearance in St. Petersburg she had attracted universal admiration and became the especial object of the Czarowitz's personal attentions. The father of this lady was a distinguished General of the same name, a native of the Baltic Provinces.



MAYOR ALEXEIEFF.

She herself occupied the position of lady in waiting to the Empress.

After the Czarowitz's marriage Baroness von Gerstfeld was closely watched, as it is probably unnecessary to state that a woman of her unusual charms was not without enemies who would have welcomed the opportunity of injuring her. The tongue of gossip meanwhile wagged industriously, until finally the current stories reached the ears of the Czar himself. Nicholas, unlike so many of his predecessors, was notable for the morality of his life and his insistence upon similar virtue in others. He was, therefore, not at all pleased by the rumors and soon began to consider the easiest and most effectual way of getting this troublesome Baroness out of the way.

It was decided at first to send her to a far off city of the interior, but when the Czarowitz heard of this he brought all his eloquence to bear upon his imperial parent to induce the latter to alter his mind. Who can resist the importunity which is inspired by affection and goaded to perpetual effort by an insatiate passion?

The son prevailed over the father and the lady was not interfered with. Still, a watchful eye was kept upon the Czarowitz, and before long the discovery was made that the intrigue had been renewed. This time the Czar would brook no opposition and the Baroness was sent away in earnest, her destination being her home in the town of Reval, in the Province of Esthonia, a seaport on the Baltic.

But the Czarowitz Alexander Nicholaiowitch was made of stuff that does not readily surrender, and so it turned out that shortly after fair Clara Von Gerstfeld reached Reval her clandestine lover disappeared from the Winter Palace.

Some month later, consternation reigned at the castle of General von Gerstfeld, near Reval, when toward the close of a winter's day a [illegible] party [illegible] its gates [illegible] into the [illegible]. The imperial [illegible] been making [illegible] period [illegible] for [illegible] secret [illegible] gained entrance to the castle, and, seeking a private interview with Alexander, presented him with the imperial warrant. The latter quietly intimated to his host that matters of state required his speedy departure, and, having sought the object of his affection, bade her adieu.

The Baroness was ill in bed, having recently passed through an accouchement, and a very vigorous though illegitimate scion of the Romanoffs, her son and the Czarowitz's, was even then crowing lustily in the nurse's arms. Having bidden the mother farewell, Alexander departed with his private retinue, the party occupying a number of sledges. A gentleman officer meanwhile had invented an excuse for tarrying, and as soon as the others were gone beyond recall he interviewed the Baroness' father, showing him his authority for insisting on the immediate removal of the lady to Perm. Gen. Von Gerstfeld was struck with horror. "What," he gasped,

ROOM IN WHICH THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED.

"can you contemplate such an act of barbarity?"

"The order of the Czar," responded the officer, "cannot be gainsaid. I am but an instrument of the imperial will and must obey at all hazards."

Nevertheless, when it came to removing the unfortunate Baroness to the troika (three-horse sleigh), in which she was to make the journey, and it became evident that mother and child would have to be separated, as the infant could not be exposed to the weather with any degree of safety, the situation became so affecting that even the rugged cheeks of the gendarmes were wet with tears.

Out into the midnight they went—the invalid Baroness closely wrapped in heavy furs, the cloaked and muffled escort of police riding on either side of the sleigh; the rhythmical jingle of the bells sounding briskly on the keen, frosty air.

After travelling all night incessantly, toward morning it was found necessary to halt at a wayside traktir. Here the Baroness showed signs of serious illness and the officer resolved to take it on himself to abandon further traveling in view of her alarming condition. A courier was dispatched to St. Petersburg to convey the intelligence and ask for instructions. When this messenger reached his destination the Chief of Police immediately proceeded to the palace, where the Czarowitz had previously arrived, and who when he learned the news was almost beside himself. Throwing himself on his knees before his august father he entreated permission to accompany the relief party about to start for the place where the Baroness lay ill. He was allowed to do so.

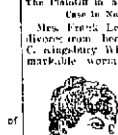
There are to-day in the Russian capital two gray haired men who witnessed the scene at the lonely traktir when the Czarowitz arrived only to find that his sweetheart had passed away. Embracing the corpse with passionate grief, Alexander swore that he would make the only amends in his power by guarding the destiny of the innocent babe that lay motherless at the home of its grandparents. And he kept his word both before and after he came to the throne.

That child was the late Mayor of Moscow and a natural half-brother of the present Czar. Emperor Nicholas, when he understood the true state of affairs, took pains to provide for the child. A rich Moscow merchant, who was favorably known to the Czar by reason of his charitable munificence, was induced to undertake the raising of the boy and bestowed upon him his own name. The degree in imperial consideration this gentleman enjoyed in return for this was ample compensation for whatever sacrifice he may have considered it entailed upon him. Thus, nurtured with every care that wealth and solicitude could supply, the child grew to maturity.

MRS. LESLIE WILDE.

The Plaintiff in a Sensational Divorce Case in New York State.

Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde's suit for divorce from her husband, William C. Kingsbury Wilde, brings that remarkable woman again into prominence. Wilde is in London, and accordingly his wife last December petitioned Judge Brown of Newburg, N. Y., for an order decreeing service by publication. A change of tactics was determined upon, however, and toward the end of January Mrs. Wilde's attorney got permission to examine defendant and to take the testimony of witnesses abroad. Personal service were then secured and an affidavit to that effect has been placed on file at Newburg. It is thought a decree will be rendered immediately after the receipt of the report of the commission. Mrs. Wilde is of French descent and married at an early age in New Orleans. At the death of her husband she took up Mr. Leslie's work and not only paid his debts, but made her own fortune besides.



MRS. FRANK LESLIE WILDE.

Rouge et Noir.

"Miss De Riggs gave a pink tea last evening. I was there."

"Everything at a pink tea should have been couleur de rose, but you somehow don't look as if you enjoyed it very much."

"Well, the fact is I took the opportunity of proposing to Miss De Riggs."

"And?"

"And she gave me a black eye."—Texas Siftings.

Electricity and Drowning People.

Electricity has been successfully applied to the resuscitation of apparently drowned persons. A man in Scotland while bathing was seized with cramps and was [illegible] below water for two minutes. When rescued he was [illegible], but two applications of [illegible] current passed between [illegible] the neck and the [illegible] to animation [illegible].

The test of [illegible] a [illegible] was [illegible]. It was to [illegible] the [illegible] twin say [illegible] killing [illegible].

AIRY FAIRY LILLIAN.

THE PRIMA DONNA WRITES OF TIPSY SCENES.

The Dizzy Scene in Girofle-Girofla Furnishes the Most Excellent Opportunity for Artistic Work—"See How It Sparkles, This Drink Divine."

I AM A GREAT respecter of operatic tradition, but I must say that the performance of drunken scenes on the stage is not properly within the province of anybody but the individual player. The case in point is the famous scene in "Girofle-Girofla," where the beautiful Girofle, urged and aided by the pretty cousins, gets tipsy and sings, "See how it sparkles, this drink divine."

When it became known that I was to sing the dual rule, a perfect avalanche of ideas and suggestions fell upon me. Veterans of the operatic stage came to see me and explain how this one and that one of the past generation of artists had "done" the tipsy scene.

Now, of course, the original libretto and music are—well, Frenchy. Girofle is supposed to get very exhilarated indeed, and the naughty cousins are supposed to carry out an old French tradition of stealing her garter, a custom intended to bring luck to the bride.

LILLIAN RUSSELL.

With so much latitude suggested, the temptation to be suggestive may have been very difficult to avoid. I was told how Alice Oates came on with a stocking falling over her shoes; how Aimee smashed a custard pie with her pretty fist, and staggered about the stage like a tipsy woman of unrecognizable status; how Geraldine Ulmar hiccoughed and inserted the gag "whazzer shay" all through the finale, and a score of other traditions as to the performance of business.

So many such suggestions—all made in the spirit of kindness, of course—reached me from all sides that I simply refused to listen to them, and resolved to use my own ideas.

Now Girofle comes on the stage not only sober, but hungry and thirsty. She sees a luncheon table set, and proceeds to eat. A champagne bottle is open, and she takes a glass. As she is taking another glass the cousins steal in and persuade her to light the punch bowl and drink a glass of punch before singing the song.

Now, such a small quantity of liquor might make Girofle hilarious, but not drunk. On this argument I based my conception of the role, and turned a deaf ear to advisers.

I toned down all the ancient business and made an effort to act just as a young girl of good family would act under such circumstances. I did not stagger, or reel or hiccough, and what points I make are ladylike and delicate.

One funny point, which is not at all out of place, is that which I make when I say: "I'm sober. Honest I am." That the performance is not vulgar the critics have been pleased to affirm. That it is pleasing to the public the big box receipts attest. At any rate I have satisfied myself, and that is something.

If any one cares for my opinion, I will say that "Girofle-Girofla" is the best comic operetta ever written, but I am not the best "twins" ever seen.

Lillian Russell

ESTELLE BURNEY.

A Pretty English Actress Who Has Been Very Successful.

Estelle Burney, the English actress made her debut at London, in June, 1891, at the Avenue Theater, taking the part of Jeanne in Genevieve Ward's matinee production of an English version of Georges Ohnet's "Serge Panine," in which she immediately achieved a success.

Her next appearance was at the Criterion, London, when F. C. Phillips and Percy Fendall's play, "Margaret Byng," was produced at a matinee, Dec. 5, 1891, Miss Burney playing the title role. She then took Mrs. P. Campbell's part in "The Trumpet Call" at the Adelphi, London, for a time, during that lady's absence through indisposition, and on April 18, of last year, appeared as Rebecca West in "Beata," Austin Fryers' adaption of Ibsen's "Rosmer of Rosmerholm"—a part of supreme difficulty, in which, nevertheless, she elicited much commendation, even from those who condemned the play. Miss Burney then made an essay at management, and though her first venture, with "The Awakening," at the Garrick, London, did not achieve an encouraging success, she had the "grit" to try again; and with "David," at the same theater, she made an undoubted hit in her capacity of manager, while in Justin H. McCarthy's "A Caprice," which she afterwards produced as a curtain raiser to the drama, she is said to have made an even greater hit as an actress.

An Accommodating Horse.

Of the numerous interesting natural history anecdotes that have been related by the late sincerely regretted Rev. F. O. Morris was one of the farm boy who was too small to mount the plough horses, and who had actually taught one of the teams to put down its head to the ground and allow him to get astride its neck. The horse would then gently elevate its head and let the boy slide down to its back. Mr. Morris used to say there was no [illegible] the animal's [illegible] of the boy, and the use of [illegible].

[illegible] by the Harrisburg [illegible].

Fort Wayne Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893

A TALE OF THE FALLS

CAPTAIN [illegible] was speeding northward across the Punjab desert, a lonely figure in loneliness, with, save a dried tree growing at intervals out of a sea of sand. The window and wooden shutters of the carriage were closed against the scorching wind, and at intervals the occupants of the carriage tried to persuade themselves that by damping the blinds, grass discs fitted into both sides of the compartment, a cool current of air made a momentary appearance.

"Colonel," said the younger man, a strapping fellow who had just obtained his captaincy and who now making off for a three months' leave to have a real good time at the hills, "did you ever know a letter—an than this?"

The veteran hesitated for a military engineer of twenty years' service on Sikh frontier, "I think the question is one of serious consideration rather to be said at length. I cannot say I was better when we made the last depression of the Sikh extension, the results were worse. Once the machine in Lahore had broken down, so we ran short before the transfer and Twelve fellows died from heat prostration. You'd better give that dog another dose."

This scornful irrelevant remark applied to a few tender puppies, christened Hue, who was accompanying his master, Capt. Rackett of the Bengal Lancers. He was sitting on the seat panting with painful rapidity, and his tongue was stretched out as though he had run ten miles after a galloping horse. The water in the Veneroir was not available. Before it could be borne on the face of Hue a large lump of ice had to be melted in it. So Rackett opened a bottle of iced soda and doused the dog with it. This treatment had been effectual so far in keeping the unfortunate pup alive, and now he revived sufficiently to wag his tail.

"I am sorry I brought Hue," said Rackett.

"Oh, he will be all right. He was a perkey enough pup when he came abroad, and he will be the happiest dog in Asia when he smells the pines this afternoon."

Shortly before midday the travelers reached the end of their railway journey, and Hue deluded himself so far the joyous hope that his troubles were over. He even forgot himself so far as to bark furiously at a parah who slinked up to the carriage on the chance of picking something out of an unguarded ration basket. But he was unceremoniously boycotted into a funga and the weary jog of the vehicle commenced for its forty miles run to the foot of the hills. He resigned himself to dismal repose on his master's knee.

There was not much talk during the drive. The lancer had seen his fellow voyager's name, Col. H. S. Mortimer, R. E., on his luggage, and knew, therefore, that he was a great man in Calcutta society, but he had never met him before. At last the tonga stopped for the seventh time, and Rackett thought it was only to change the ponies. But Col. Mortimer jumped down, exclaiming: "Here we are. Now for a cup of tea before we ride up."

"Why," he yelled suddenly, "the sky is blue."

The other smiled and agreed with him. If you folks at home knew what it means to see a blue sky after months of a burnished copper-hued celestial dome, you would understand Rackett's delighted exclamation. The blue sky over the hills is a thing to be remembered long after the Indian heat has died out of your bones. It is a bright, sunny otherness blue, against which the pines and deodars stand out with every cone and leaf clearly outlined. As you climb upward on a stout pony, rising some 4000 feet in eight miles, the blue unsullied expanse becomes deeper in tone. The trees are greener, the snow Helions and mosses and ferns among the rocks, and miniature waterfalls dance merrily downward in foaming cascades. Surely this is not the same water as the sullen, crocodile breeding Gutlej. Is it possible that a distance of a few miles can change the earth from a burned up wilderness into a paradise?

Oddly enough, Rackett had never before been to a hill station. His previous leaves had been mostly spent in tiger shooting and pig sticking, varied by one memorable run home. So, after ten years' soldiering in India he was a very boy in his glee at the wonders around him, and his enthusiasm made the jollizated veteran at his side feel more kindly disposed to him than would be otherwise the case after the brief acquaintance of the journey together.

When Rackett gained the dining-room at 8 o'clock, he saw a very handsome golden-haired girl, with the profile of a Greek goddess, and the eyes of some deep, indescribable blue, talking to Col. Mortimer, her hand resting on his shoulder, and hoping he thus familiar act that she was his daughter. Thereupon the lancer felt himself a double-headed fool for not having made himself particularly civil to his former companion. Of course, he knew that Col. Mortimer's name, when the papers were talking so much about the Cabulta amateur performance "La Marseille" last cold weather. She played the little role, and enchanted everybody, and Rackett, who had been not to speak of her great power as an actress and singer. Yes, good! He had let the old man cut his own ice and lose the tonga for the drinks at Solons. He was stalking off to a distant table when Col. Mortimer called out

"Hoop, Rackett, won't you come and sit with us? Let me introduce you to my daughter, Ethel, Capt. Rackett."

"How many ponies have you brought up?" said Miss Mortimer, after the incidents of the journey had been duly gone over.

"None. I meant to get and buy a local tat as soon as possible."

"Hue" commented his fair spectatress. "Poor! Then about, I suppose you felt it awfully dull down on the plains?"

"Dull is not the word for it. The only break in the monotony was an occasional day's paper-hunting, and my mother's weekly letter."

The next three days opened up a new life to Jack Rackett. Lazy Jack's possessed a hitherto undiscovered charm if Ethel were his partner, and galloping along the side of precipices should be a duty forced on a senior if only his hardy Kabuli pony were a rolling itself mantillie to deep up with the easy swinging stride of Miss Mortimer's Arab. The Lieutenant has passed in question, and, to make the distrance of annoyance to Rackett he accidentally discovered that she was a pupil from Mr. Commissioner Wigg "to Ethel," said Rackett to poor Jack one "Those applaud and Wigg kissing a lady with a certain chief commissioner and a pack like angel! Lord, my dear, I have come there

[illegible] Rackett [illegible] to kick him [illegible] young lady does not say such a drastic treat [illegible] scoundrelism, which, by the [illegible] thousand a month, [illegible] has a rival was, of course, Hue. His mother sighed [illegible] read his extravagant [illegible] Mortimer. No and [illegible] for her son, and she [illegible] night that he might [illegible] in his choice, as happened been long years ago when [illegible] "Yes" to a gallant division [illegible] suggested that they should drive fashion for the rest of their lives with herself as the leader. She wrote him long letters, telling him that a true and faithful wife should be, and though Jack could not honestly say that Ethel's clear eyes grew dim, those deplored by his mother, yet she was only [illegible] Hue. If mother could but see his sweetheart she would be sure to love her as every body else did.

So it came to pass that one night Jack and Ethel were standing together at the extreme end of the veranda, in a secluded from observation by the twining creepers which had led in profusion around the wooden pillars and dropped in graceful festoons from the eaves. All day long the rain had beaten the hillsides in torrents, but now the storm had ceased and the awful solitudes of the Himalayas lay in vast expanse before them, bathed in a glorious sea of moonlight.

They had been silent for a few minutes. Rackett had made rules mind to learn his fate that night she left early next morning to rejoin his regiment, as there was chance of its being ordered on active service. He had just communicated the fact to Miss Mortimer, and she said nothing in reply.

At last the silence became intense, and she felt obliged to utter some remark.

"What a nuisance the rain was to keep on so long and spoil our last ride together."

Then Jack knew that his time had come.

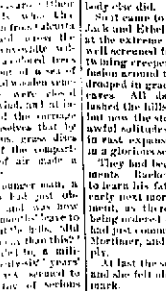
"No, Ethel," he said with calm desperation. "The Gods, sake don't say that. Not one last."

"Oh," she replied ignoring the use of her Christian name, "Of course, I hope we will meet again."

"Ethel," he said, sending nearer to her, and she did not shrink away, "I love you, and I want to ask you to be my wife. I cannot offer you much save my love, yet if you will accept that I will try to make you happy. I am poor for a little but—"

"It was very nice, he standing in the moonlight, so Ethel let her head rest on his shoulder, and Hue, who up to that moment had watched the scene carefully, with a view of an outbreak of jealousy, which would cut his throat, was so much pleased with the place that he thought that the blackpot in the corner of his neck was a nice cozy place to go to sleep for the night. So Hue turned his head to interview the ant, and so there were no other spectators I am unable to say what followed.

Anyhow, Jack felt absolutely happy, and Ethel thought that she really loved him.



"JACK HAD RUSHED FORWARD."

She knows now that she did, and that she will never love again.

That was the end of September. On the closing day of December, a date when most people, at any rate in the civilized world, are looking forward to a "Bright and prosperous New Year," as the cards put it, Capt. Jack Rackett was in as tight a place as the fortune of fire-eaters could wish to be. The expedition had come off. A tribal section of the great Waziri community was tired of being good and went in for a little variety by way of being bad. Now a bad Afghan is a most objectionable person. He kills people and likes it, but the government of India is extremely averse to such behavior in an unauthorized way. It was all right to kill the Waziris, when they were troublesome, but the Waziris must not carve anybody else up. As a rule the hillmen take their slaughter nicely. They rush on, with fine courage, for bad treasure, 2,000 feet, per second, into the teeth of a hurricane of missiles from Snider, Martini, Gatling guns, mountain batteries and the other pleasant diversions provided for their benefit by a generous government. When they are moved down sufficiently they retire, send in hostages, are lectured by the political officer and become good again for a time. But a periodical bloodshed they are determined to have, and they get it.

Jack Rackett was standing by his troop waiting eagerly for the order to sally forth and cut up the retreating miscreants. He, like the other British officers, was mounted, but the men were at their horses' heads. He had sent Ethel an encouraging line, which cost him a month's pay and the price of three polo ponies. He went to her regularly, and thought her hair had heard from her of late, this, no doubt, was owing to the difficulty experienced in reaching the nearest postoffice. He was only waiting for the expedition to end, when he would interview her father and make arrangements for the marriage. Needless to mention, the Colonel Hue was getting on his tail at the longest, fastest and most keen interest in the proceedings. He wanted to bark, but his master thought that upon one occasion, following Tallyho, promise of a shortcut more and the rattle of musketry made the poor dog's nerves so he restrained himself.

During the fall in the attack, a subaltern attached to the mountain battery, officer of Foot artillery, Sepoy fighting is for him.

"By the way, old chap, he said, you know the Mortimer girl at Cheriat, didn't you?"

"Yes," replied Jack, smiling.

"Well, she's gone and married old Wigg. By Jove, I wish I'd gone and had the luck that to break off with the Mortimer girl. She took Lion for his dog. I expect."

For a moment Rackett thought he had been struck by a bullet.

"How do you know?" he asked and his voice—he did not notice the change in his voice.

"Saw the wedding in the papers which reached us at Loda hard. They were married in the cathedral at Calcutta. The Viceroy was there and at end of big wigs. He danced the same for a change like Wigg. I—"

Here the subaltern had a few earnest words for his horse, but how Jack left off he did not know. He was a fiend. He picked up his unhanged lance and hurrying away to his guns, as the attack was recommencing

"Why, Jack Rackett! we had no idea you knew himself, but for the past few minutes he was a fiend. Ethel married! Ethel take to him. Ethel, in whose eyes shone love for all old Jack, to marry another man! he, as said to this. There was no earthly place for him in this world. Sight in front was the means of escape. The [illegible] Afghans were falling fast [illegible] and the subaltern [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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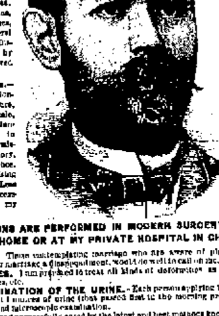

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Fruit House - Prices for 1893,

There has taken place some remarkable revolutions in the prices of merchandise the past year, and which is most likely to continue for some time to come. As a rule the tendency, with the exception of pork and potatoes, has favored the consumer. Flour is remarkably cheap. With flour at $1.50 per bbl. and potatoes at 90c per bushel, it is easily determined which is the most economical. Flour, in such instances, will be much more used than formerly. So to pork and beef. When pork reaches the price it has now, beef will be in use.

The same rule applies to Tea and Coffee. Coffee has ruled high of late years, more from speculation than the scarcity, and the high price has increased very greatly the consumption of Tea, for Teas have not advanced for several years, but rather has declined. The higher grade Teas which formerly sold at $1.00 per lb. can be had for 50c per lb., running down to 15c per lb. But in Teas, the best quality is usually the more satisfactory in the end. Although we sell a good high flavored Young Hyson at 20c lb.

TEA PRICE LIST.

Young Hyson, good, 25c; extra, 30c, best, 50c. — Gunpowder Tea, extra, 40c; best, 50c
Imperial Tea, choice, 30; best 50c. — Oolong or black (ex good, 30c; extra, 40c; best, 50c
English breakfast, extra, 30c; best, 50c. — Japan, uncolored, 25c; good, 30; best, 40c
Tea dust; 1 pound packages, 15c.

SUGARS—Orleans and Refined.

The Sugar market has kept very steady. The combination that now controls the market will no doubt keep them about as they are. Prices are so low that no complaints are heard on that head, but people do complain about a system of monopoly which has made it possible for a set of men to control the price of sugar or anything else which the people use, yet this is just what is now being done. The people are absolutely at their mercy and the monopoly can put the price up or down at their pleasure. The only relief to be had from such a state of affairs is not to try and regulate them and control them by such sham measures as inter state commerce, &c. The remedy is to wipe out their charters. This will abolish all such combinations and place mankind on an equal footing. Sugar prices at present are:

New Orleans, good yellow, 4c. — New Orleans, clarified, 5c.
Standard Granulated, 5c. — Crushed and Powdered, 5½c.
White American A, 4½c. — Cut Loaf Sugar, 5½c.

Coffees Remain at Same Price as Former Report.

Green Rio, 18c; best Rio, 21c. — Choice roasted Rio, loose, per lb, 24c.
Best Roasted Rio in lb. packages, such as Sampson, Jersey and McLaughlin's, 24c.
Old Government Java, green 27c. — Old Government, roasted, 32c.
Rich Arabia Mocha, green, 30c. — Rich Mocha, roasted, 35c.

CANNED GOODS.

Such as Tomatoes and Corn, are higher this season in consequence of the short pack of last season, other goods no higher.

Standard 3 lb Tomatoes, 11c can. — Standard 2 lb Corn, 10c; best, 12c can.
3 lb can Baltimore Peaches, 15c can. — 3 lb choice Pie Peaches, 10c can.
2 lb Peas, 12c can. — String Beans, 8c can.

California Canned Goods and Dried Fruits.

3 pound can California Peaches, best, 20c; Egg Plums, 20c; White Cherries, 20; Apricots, 20c; Green Gages, 20c; all in 3 pound cans and most excellent fruit.

California Dried Peaches, 15c; best 18c; best Peeled Peaches, 25c; Apricots, 25c, California Raisins, best, 15c and 12c; best No better No. 1 loose California Raisin, for cooking, at a great bargain, 5c pound.

CANDIES—The Prices Remain as in Last Report.

Pure Stick, 8c; the Good Extra Mixed From 5, 8c lb; Bon Bons, very choice, 12½c lb; Chocolate Drops and Jubes, 15 and 20c lb. We have a large assortment of all pure sugar goods.

OILS—Linseed, Castor and Neats Foot.

Best Golden Oil, 20c gal. — Good Machine Oil, 20c gal.
Fish Oil, 60c gal. — Best Castor Oil, $1.20 gal.
Neatsfoot Oil, 70c gal. — Boiled Linseed Oil, 65c gal.
Coal Oil, 10c gal. — Water White Oil, gal., 12c.

Plug and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb. — J. T. Plug, 35c lb.
B. D C Plug, 35c plug. — Zeno Plug, 35c lb.
Durham Smoking, 45c lb. — Briar Smoking, 25c lb.
Mail Pouch Smoking, 25c lb. — Sweet Conqueror smoking, 30c lb.
Cigars from 1c to $1.25 box — Harvest Corn, 40c box.
American Bell, 60c box. — Jim and Tatty, $1.25 box.
Clara, 50c box. — Sport, 75c box.
Plantation, $1.25 box. — All good smokers.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

Best Pure Vermont Maple Syrup, 80 gal. — New Orleans Molasses, 35c; best, 45c gal
Extra Golden Drips, 40c gal. — Sorghum, very nice, home made, 45c gal.
Sweet Cider from last fall apples, 20c gal.

Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.

We handle nothing but Pure Domestic Wines—no Foreign goods.
Kelly Island Catawba, best goods, 90c gal. — Port Wine from Kelly Island, $1.25 gal.
California, Angelica, very fine, $1.25 gal. — California, Muscatel, best, $1.25 gal.
Her Lucky Bourbon, $1.00 and $1.25 gal. — Alcohol, full proof and pure, $2.75 gal.
Bourbon Extra, two years old, $1.40 and $1.75 — Old Rye, $2.25 gal. One-to-1 Old Rye, $1.00 gal.
Gin and Catawba Brandy, $1.75 gal. — Scotch Ale, London and Dublin Porter, 20c bottle.
Wine in Bottles, 30 and 40c bottle.

FLOUR

Never has sold so low as now. Decline will surely take place soon; best lay in an extra barrel or two when there is a chance. You cannot lose anything by it, and you have everything to gain by the market going up.

Best quality Drill a-Kelly Mills, either in barrels or sacks, $3.50 per bbl.
No. 1 quality Mills Flour, Zanesville Mills, $3.25 per bbl.
People will remember ... 25 cents ..., $1.45 for a 50 lb sack, and at $3.60 flour has always considered away down. Don't be too late in securing a barrel or two at the price, $2.75.

You Will be Sure to Save a Good 20 Per Cent. by Purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Anniversary Sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

A Review of Twenty-Four Years' Work in the Brooklyn Tabernacle—The Fluctuations of Success in Church Work.

The following discourse was delivered on the twenty-fourth anniversary of his pastorate by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Brooklyn tabernacle, from the text

And round about the throne were four and twenty seats, and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders.—Revelations iv. 4.

This text I choose chiefly for the numerals it mentions, namely four and twenty. That was the number of elders seated around the throne of God. But that is the number of years seated around my Brooklyn ministry, and every pulpit is a throne of blessing or blasting, a throne of good or evil. And today in this, my twenty-fourth anniversary sermon, twenty-four years come and sit around me, and they speak out in a reminiscence of gladness and tears. Twenty-four years ago I arrived in this city to shepherd such a flock as might come, and that day I carried in on my arms the infant son who in two weeks from to-day I will help ordain to the Gospel ministry, hoping that he will be preaching long after my poor work is done.

We have received into our membership thousands of souls, but they, I think, are only a small portion of the multitudes who, coming from all parts of the earth, have in our house of God been blest and saved. Although we have as a church raised one million one hundred thousand dollars for religious purposes, yet we are in the strange position of not knowing whether in two or three months we shall have any church at all, and with audiences of thousands of people crowed into this room and the adjoining rooms, we are confronted with the question whether I shall go on with my work here or go to some other field. What an awful necessity that we should have been obliged to build three immense churches, two of them destroyed by fire.

A misapprehension is abroad that the financial exigency of this church is past. Through journalistic and personal friends a breathing spell has been afforded us, but before us yet are financial obligations which must promptly be met or speedily this house of God will go into worldly uses and become a theater or a concert hall. The twelve thousand dollars raised can not cancel a floating debt of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Through the kindness of those to whom we are indebted sixty thousand dollars would set us forever free. I am glad to say that the case is not hopeless. We are daily in receipt of touching evidences of practical sympathy from all classes of the community and from all sections of the country, and it was but yesterday that by my own hand I sent, for contributions gratefully received, nearly fifty acknowledgments east, west, north and south.

Our trust is in the Lord who divided the Red sea and "made the mountains skip like lambs." With this paragraph I dismiss the financial subject and return to the spiritual. This morning the greatness of God's kindness obliterates everything, and if I wanted to build a grand I do not know in what forest I would hew the timber, or from what quarry I would dig the foundation stone, or who would construct for me an organ with a tremolo for the only stop, and so this morning I occupy myself in building one great, massive, high, deep, broad, heaven-piercing hallelujah. In the review of the last twenty-four years I think it may be useful to consider some of the characteristics of a Brooklyn pastorate.

In the first place, I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is always a difficult pastorate. No city under the sun has a grander array of pulpit talent than Brooklyn. The Methodists, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, all the denominations send their brightest lights here. He who stands in a Brooklyn pulpit, preaching, may know that he stands within fifteen minutes' walk of sermons which a Saurin, and a Bourdaloue, and a John M. Mason, and a George Whitefield would not be ashamed of. No city under the sun where a poor sermon is such a drug on the market.

For thirty years Brooklyn has been surcharged with homiletics, an electricity of eloquence that struck every time it flashed, from the old pulpits which quaked with the powers of a Bethune and a Cox, and a Spencer, and a Spear, and a Vinton, and a Farley, and a Beecher, not mentioning the names of the magnificent men now manning the Brooklyn pulpits. So during all the time there has been something to appeal to every man's taste, and to gratify every man's preference.

Now let me say to all the ministers of the Gospel who are ambitious for a Brooklyn pulpit, that it is always a difficult pastorate. If a man shall come and stand before any audience in almost any church in Brooklyn, he will find before him men who have heard the mightiest themes discussed in the mightiest way. You will have before you, if you fail in argument, fifty logicians in a fidget. If you make a slip in the use of a commercial figure of speech, there will be five hundred merchants who will notice it. If you throw out an anchor or furl a sail in the wrong way there will be ship captains right off who will wonder if you are as ignorant of theology as you are of navigation! So it will be a place of hard study. If you are going to maintain yourself you will find a Brooklyn pastorate a most difficult pastorate.

I remark still further, a Brooklyn pastorate is always a conspicuous pastorate. The printing press of the country has no greater force than that on the sea coast. Every pulpit word, good or bad, wise or ignorant, kind or mean, is watched. The reportorial corps of these cities is an organized army. Many of them have collegiate education and large culture, and they are able to weigh oration or address, or sermon. If you say a silly thing you will never hear the end of it, and if you say a wise thing it will go into perpetual multiplication. There is no need of decrying that fact. Men whose influence has been built by the printing press spend the rest of their lives in denouncing newspapers. The newspaper is the pulpit on the wing. More preaching done on Monday than on Sunday. The omnivorous, all-eyed printing press is ever vigilant.

Besides that, a Brooklyn pastorate is always conspicuous in the fact that everybody comes here. Brooklyn is New York in its better mood! Strangers have not seen New York until they they have seen Brooklyn. The East river is the chasm in which our merchants drop their cares and their anxieties and their business troubles, and by the time they have greeted their families in the home circle, they have forgotten all about Wall street and Broadway and the shambles. If they commit business sins in New York during the day they come over to Brooklyn to repent of them.

Everybody comes here. Stand at the bridge entrance or at the ferry gates on Sabbath morning at ten o'clock, or Sabbath evening at seven o'clock, and you see north, south, east, west, Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand, Australia coming to Brooklyn to spend the Sabbath, or part of it, in the persons of their representatives. Some of them fresh from the sea. They have just landed, and they want to seek the house of God publicly to thank the Lord for their deliverance from cyclone and fog banks off Newfoundland. Every song sung, every prayer offered, every sermon preached in New York and Brooklyn, and all along this sea coast in some shape goes all round the world. A Brooklyn pastorate is at the greatest altitude of conspicuity.

Again I remark, that a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity. I bethink myself of but three ministers of the Gospel now preaching here who were preaching when I came to Brooklyn. Most of the pulpits around me have changed seven or eight times since my arrival.

Sometimes the pastorate has been brief for one reason and sometimes for another reason. Sometimes the ministers of the Gospel have been too good for this world, and Heaven has transplanted them. Sometimes they changed places by the decree of their denomination. Sometimes they came with great blare of trumpets, proposing to carry everything before them and got extinguished before they were extinguished! Some got preached out in two or three years, and told the people all they knew! Some with holy speed did in a short time work which it takes a great many years to do.

Whether for good or bad reasons, a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity; not much of the old plan by which a minister of the Gospel baptized an infant, then received him into the church, after he had become an adult married him, baptized his children, married them, and lived on long enough to bury almost everybody but himself. Glorious old pastorates they were. Some of us remember them—Dr. Spring, Peter Labaugh, Dominie Zabriskie, Daniel Waldo, Abram Baltsey. When the snow melted from their foreheads it revealed the flowers of an unfading coronal. Pastorates of thirty, forty, fifty-five years' continuance. Some of them had to be helped into the pulpit or into the carriage they were so old and decrepit; but when the Lord's chariots halted one day in front of the old parsonage, they stepped in vigorous as an athlete, and as we saw the wheels of fire whirling through the gates of the sunset we all cried out: "My Father, my Father! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

I remark again, a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by its happiness.

No city under the sun where people take such good care of their ministers. In proportion as the world outside may curse, a congregation stands close up by the man whom they believe in. Brooklyn society has for its foundation two elements—the Puritanic, which always means a quiet Sabbath; and the Hollandish, which means a worshipful people. On the top of this an admixture of all nationalities, the brawny Scot, the solid English, the vivacious Irish, the polite French, the philosophic German, and, in all this intermingling of population, the universal dominant theory that a man can do as he pleases, provided he doesn't disturb anybody else.

A delightful climate. While it is hard on weak throats, for the most of us it is bracing. Not an atmosphere made up of the discharged gases of chemical factories, or the miasma of swamps, but coming panting right on three thousand miles of Atlantic ocean before anybody else has had a chance to breathe it! All through the city a society of kind, genial, generous, sympathetic people. How they fly to you when you are in trouble. How they watch over you when you are sick. How tender they are with you when you have buried your dead. Brooklyn is a good place to live in, a good place to die in, a good place to be buried in, a good place from which to rise in the beautiful resurrection.

In such a city I have been permitted to have twenty-four years of pastorate. During these years, how many heartbreaks, how many losses, how many bereavements! Hardly a family of the church that has not struck with sorrow! But God has sustained you in the past and He will sustain you in the future. I exhort you to be of good cheer. O then of the broken heart. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I wish over every door of this church we might have written the word "Sympathy." Sympathy for all the young.

We must crowd them in here by thousands, and propose a radiant Gospel that they will take on the spot. We must make this place so attractive for the young that a young man will come on Sabbath morning, put down his hat, brush his hair back from his forehead, unbutton his overcoat and look around wondering if he has not by mistake got into Heaven. He will see in the faces of the old people, not the gloom which some people take for religion, but the sunshine of celestial peace, and he will say: "Why, I wonder if that isn't the same peace that shone out on the face of my father and mother when they lay dying?" And then there will come a dimness in his eyes through which he can hardly see, and he will close his eyes to imprison the emotion, but the hot tear will break through the fringes of eyelashes and drop upon the coat sleeve. He will put his head on the back of the pew in front and sob: "Lord God of the old people, help me!" We ought to lay a plot here for the religious capture of all the young people in Brooklyn.

Yes, sympathy for the old. They have their aches and pains and distresses. They can not hear or walk or see as well as they used to. We must be reverential in their presence. On dark days we must help them through the aisle and help them find the place in the hymn-book. Some Sabbath morning we shall miss them from their place, and we shall say: "Where is Father So-and-so to-day?" and the answer will be: "What, haven't you heard? The King's wagons have taken Jacob up to the palace where his Joseph is yet alive."

Sympathy for business men. Twenty-four years of commercial life in New York and Brooklyn are enough to tear one's nerves to pieces. We want to make our Sabbath service here a [illegible] for all these martyrs of traffic, a foretaste of that land where they have no rents to pay, and there are no business rivalries, and where riches, instead of taking wings to fly away, brood over other riches.

Sympathy for the fallen, remembering that they ought to be pitied as much as a man run over with a rail-train. The fact is that in the temptations and misfortunes of life, they get run over. You and I, in the same circumstances, would have done as badly; we should have done worse perhaps. If you and I had the same evil surroundings, and the same evil parentage that they had, and the same native born proclivities to evil that they had, you and I should have been in the penitentiary, or outcasts of society. "No" says some self-righteous man, "I couldn't have been overthrown in that way." You old hypocrite, you would have been the first to fall!

We want in this church to have sympathy for the worst man, remembering he is a brother, sympathy for the worst woman, remembering she is a sister. If that is not the Gospel, I do not know what the Gospel is. My, yes, sympathy for all the troubled, for the orphans in their sorrow, for widows [illegible] with the sick arm fighting for bread for the household which erst resounded with merry voices and pattering feet now awfully still—broad winged sympathy, like the feathers of the Almighty, warm blooded sympathy, everlasting sympathy, sympathy which shows itself in the grasp of the hand, in the glittering tear of the eye, in the consoling word of the mouth, sympathy of blankets for the cold, of bread for the hungry, of medicine for the sick, of rescue for the lost. Sympathy!

Let it thrill in every sermon. Let it tremble in every song. Let it gleam in every tear and in every light. Sympathy! Men and women are sighing for sympathy, groaning for sympathy, dying for sympathy, tumbling off into uncleanliness and crime and perdition for lack of sympathy. May God give it to us! Fill all this pulpit with it, from step to step. Let the sweep of these galleries suggest its encircling arms. Fill all the house with it from door to door, and from floor to ceiling, until there is no more room for it, and it shall overflow into the street, and passers-by on foot and in carriage shall feel the throb of its marvellous benediction. Let that be our new departure as a church. Let that be my new departure as a pastor. Sympathy! Gratitude to God demands that this morning I mention the fact that during all these twenty-four years I have missed but one service through sickness. When I entered the ministry I was so delicate I did not think I would preach three months; but preaching has agreed with me, and I think the healthiest thing in all the earth is the religion of Jesus Christ. Bless the Lord, O, my soul! What ingrates we are in regard to our health.

I must, in gratitude to God, also mention the multitudes to whom I have been permitted to preach. It is simply miraculous, the attendance morning by morning, night by night, and year by year, and long after it has got to be an old story. I know some people are dainty and exclusive in their tastes. As for myself, I like a big crowd. I would like to see an audience large enough to scare me! If this Gospel is good, the more that get it the better.

Many have received the Gospel here, but others have rejected it. Now, I tell you what I am going to do with some of my dearest friends who have hitherto rejected the Gospel. You are not afraid of me, and I am not afraid of you, and some day, O brother, I will clasp your hands together and I will turn your face the other way, and I will take hold of your shoulders, and while you are helpless in my grasp I will give you one headlong push into the kingdom of God. Christ says we must compel you to come in. I will compel you to come in. Can I consent to anything else with these men, who are dear to me as my own soul? I will compel you to come in.

Your present and everlasting welfare is the object of my ambition. I have no worldly ambition. I had once. I have not now. I know the world about as well as anyone knows it. I have heard the handclapping of its applause, and I have heard the hiss of its opposition, and I declare to you that the former is not especially to be sought, nor is the latter to be feared. The world has given me about all the comfort and prosperity it can give a man, and I have no worldly ambition. I have an all-consuming ambition to make full proof of my ministry, to get to Heaven myself, and to take a great crowd with me. Upon your table, and cradle, and arm-chair, and pillow, and lounge, and nursery, and drawing-room, and kitchen, may the blessing of the Almighty God come down!

During these twenty-four years there is hardly a family that has not been invaded by sorrow or death. Where are those grand old men, those glorious Christian women who used to worship with us? Why, they went away into the next world so gradually that they had concluded the second stanza or the third stanza in Heaven before you knew they were gone. They had on their own before you thought they had dropped the staff of the earthly pilgrimage.

Profiting by the mistakes of the past, I must do better work for you and better work for God. Lest I might, through some sudden illness or casualty, be snatched away before I have the opportunity of doing so, I take this occasion to declare my love for you as a people. It is different work if a pastor is placed in a church already built up, and he is surrounded by established circumstances. There are not ten people in this church who have not been brought into the church through my ministry. You are my family. I feel as much at home here as I do in my residence on Oxford street. You are my family—my father, my mother, my sister, my son, my daughter. You are my joy and crown, the subject of my prayers.

And then the dear children. O! how many have gone out of this church. You could not keep them. You folded them in your arms and said: "O! God, I can not give them up. Take all else, take my property, take my reputation, but let me keep this treasure, Lord, I can not bear this."

But now those years are gone. If you neglected you duty, if I have neglected my duty, it is neglected forever. Each year has its work. If the work is performed within the twelve months, it is done forever. If neglected, it is neglected forever.

When a woman was dying she said: "Call them back." They did not know what she meant. She had been a disciple of the world. She said: "Oh call them back!" They said: "Who do you want us to call back?" "Oh," she said, "call them back, the days, the months, the years I have wasted. Call them back!" But you can not call them back, you can not call a year back, or a month back, or a week back, or an hour back, or a second back. Time once is gone forever.

When a great battle was raging a messenger came up and said to the general, who was talking with an officer, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general kept right on conversing with his fellow officer, and the messenger said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." Still the general kept right on, and the messenger lost his patience, not having his message acknowledged, and said again: "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general then looked at him and said, "Take another." Ah! forgetting the things that are behind, let us look to those that are before. Win another. Gain a sublimer standard, gain another victory.

Roll on, sweet day of the world's consummation, when the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the wood shall clap their hands, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be unto the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.

[illegible]

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

A SIDE-TRACK MONSTER.

The Gruesome Tale of a Horrible Drunk Hallucination.

I was in a country town in Missouri. It was a dreamy place, sprawled on the bank of a murky river and saved from complete lifelessness by a railroad that appeared to start nowhere and lead no one knew whither. Just as I turned toward the only hotel in the place some one called me, and looking about I recognized Al McCabe, an old acquaintance.

"Come up to my room with me," said he. "I'm so glad to see you. My room is over a store across the way."

I went with him, and when we entered the room he turned to me and asked:

"Do I look like a man that's in trouble?"

"No. In fact, I don't think I ever saw you looking better."

"Well, I am in trouble all the same. Here, take this seat near the window. What am I troubled about? Whisky. Yes, I've been fighting it now for about two weeks, and if I can get through two days more without taking a drink I think I'll be all right. I have been indulging in, or rather giving way to, some of the oddest fancies."

He sprang back from the window. "What's the matter?" I asked.

"A switch engine," he replied.

"What of it?"

He looked intently at me and answered: "You know that I'm an Irishman, and there's nothing that so delights a switch engine as to kill an Irishman. Now here, don't think that my mind is in any way affected, for it isn't. But I have a horror of a switch engine. Look," he added, pointing, "see that engine slipping around from one track to another. Do you know what it is doing? It is looking for a drunken Irishman, and it will never be satisfied until it gets blood on its wheels. Let me tell you what I saw the other day. I was sitting up here and a switch engine began to prowl around. I went up to the roundhouse and looked about for an Irishman drunk and asleep on the track, but couldn't find him. But it knew that there must be one in the neighborhood—it smelt him. Then it went down by the coal shed and nosed about. No Irishman was there, and it fretted and stewed with disappointment. Then it went down the track that leads to the river, and there, just after turning a short curve, it found a drunken Irishman asleep on the track and killed him. Oh, how the monster gloated when it found that wretch's blood gush upon its wheels. It gurgled and grunted with satisfaction. Oh, I know what you're going to say. You are going to tell me that a railroad engine is merely a machine and that nervousness has upset my mind, but let me tell you I understand the bloodthirsty whims of switch-engines. Hang it, man, my father and two brothers were killed by them. The devilish things run in our family, you might say. But you can never understand it, and I will, therefore, drop the subject. How long do you expect to be here?"

"About two days," I answered.

"Well, I'll go with you when you leave. I'll soon be out of my fight—it's cooling down. I wanted to stay here until it's over, not that I can't get any whisky here, for the town is full of it, but because I have been afraid to trust myself on a train. A sleeping-car with its associations is one of the strongest temptations. But I'll go with you, for by that time I shall be all right."

I went out into the town to transact my business and when I returned McCabe was gone. I went down and it was now night. I heard a switch-engine fretting and stewing on the side-track. I went to the hotel and just as I entered the place a man called out, "Wait a moment, please!" I halted, and, approaching me he said:

"I believe I saw you go with Mr. McCabe to his room?"

"Yes."

"Is he a friend of yours?"

"I have known him a long time—yes."

"Well, I think you'd better go and look after him."

"Why so?"

"Because he's about as drunk a man as I ever saw. He came into a saloon where I was standing and drank a pint of whisky as fast as he could pour it down. That was about an hour ago."

I went out to look for him. I saw people hastening toward the railway track. I saw the switch engine not far away, but not at the same place where it had stood a few moments before. I hastened to the spot where a crowd was gathering. McCabe's mangled body lay on the ground. I saw blood on the wheels of the switch engine. The monster grunted and gurgled with satisfaction.—Opie Read, in Chicago Journal.

DRINK IN THE HOME.

Dangers of the Use of Wine on Social Occasions.

Under the head of "Home and Society" the New York Tribune, in a recent issue says: "It is an open secret that many women in society drink a great deal more than is good for them." It quotes a cynical man of the world as saying: "They take antipyrine to drive off the effects of the champagne, and champagne to drive off the effects of the antipyrine, and then no wonder that they have nervous prostration and all that." The Tribune further alleges that "Cigarette-smoking, too, is greatly on the increase among women, and the tiny little fragrant 'Russians' are passed to the women with the liquors and cafe noir as a matter of course after dinner in many smart houses." Knotted statements have appeared from time to time in other and more sensational journals concerning the increase of both drinking and smoking among women. The Tribune is not given to exaggeration in these matters. Its statements, which we quote here, therefore, all the more an ominous significance.

There is little doubt that in a large section of what is called "good society," especially in cities and large towns in this country, there is a growing freedom in the use of wines and other intoxicants among the women and the men who compose those society circles. In part this untoward social tendency is due to the influence of foreign travel. The social use of wines and other liquors is now, as always, very prevalent in Europe, and American women, who go abroad in much larger numbers than formerly, are undoubtedly much influenced in the matter of drinking, as in dressing, by the old world usages and fashions. It is the "smart" thing to do, therefore, to introduce and extend in America customs, including drinking, which they have found it pleasant and popular to indulge in on the other side of the Atlantic.

Besides esthetic wine-drinking in the homes there is lately a growing tendency to entertain large companies outside the home in clubs and halls, putting the refreshment part in care of the fashionable caterer. Wines occupy a conspicuous place in the caterer's list of supplies. Many entertainers who would not resort to possible wines for an entertainment in the home, deem it indispensable, for "good form," at the elaborate fashionable assembly. Many a young woman and young man begins the career of social wine-drinking on these "swell" occasions outside the home.

Popular caterers, besides furnishing wines and liquors for social drinking, lately arrange with great ingenuity to use liquors in combination with a great variety of food preparations and the more solid refreshments. At many of the more elaborate entertainments and receptions total abstainers find themselves confronted very often with the alcoholic flavoring in many unsuspected compounds and fancy preparations. The caterer in many instances is also a panderer to the alcoholic appetite, and society women and men pay him roundly therefore. It is quite time to call a halt in this direction.

Fashions are propagated downwards when women and men eminent in society, in literature, education and public life, set the example of social drinking at their banquets, receptions and other entertainments; others, less socially eminent and less wealthy, will quite certainly follow in less esthetic and less expensive ways. The present, in the light of the Tribune's statements, corroborated by other kindred evidence, is an era in which especially Christian women and Christian men should be most careful to bear testimony, by example and precept, in season and out of season, in favor of the entire social disuse of wines and other intoxicants.—National Temperance Advocate.

NO DRUNKARDS HIRED.

The Commendable Action of Railway Companies Against Drinkers.

The vigorous stand taken by railways against drunkenness among their employes must meet the hearty approval of the country at large. Many of the worst accidents on record were caused by an intoxicated train dispatcher, engineer, conductor, brakeman or switchman. There is no occupation in which sobriety is so essential. It is not the intention to imply that railway employes are a drunken lot, or even that the majority of them are drunkards. They average with any other class of men. But their occupation is such that every one of them should be absolutely sober when on duty, and it would be still more safe if they were all teetotalers, for the man who enjoys a little spree when he is off duty is liable to put too many drinks aboard sometime when he is on duty.

The various brotherhoods and unions of railroad employes could do nothing which would tend more to draw everybody into sympathy with them than to adopt a rule making drunkenness, whether on or off duty, a ground for expulsion, and not only to make the rule, but enforce it in every case to the letter. With such a manifest regard for the safety of the traveling public, these men would far more frequently have the sympathy and moral support of the public in their differences with their employers in matters of wages, hours, etc. And the moral support of the public in these matters is of great importance to them.—St. Paul Globe.

BITS AND BREVITIES.

Every moderate drinker is helping the devil to put in chains an army of boys.

Since 1881 the number of breweries in British India has increased from 19 to 22, and their output from 2,188,711 to 5,194,572 gallons.

A recent meeting of the Society of the Blue Cross in Geneva resulted in the formation of a society of Swiss citizens, called "The Swiss Patriotic League against Alcohol."

The Pennsylvania legislature has a bill before it which provides that any person addicted to intoxicating drink shall not be eligible to any office created under statuary laws.

As illustration of the lengths people will go to satisfy their craving for drink was furnished in New Zealand, where a man tried to trade an admission order to the hospital for liquor.

San Francisco is the banner city for saloons. It has one such institution to every ninety-three persons. Albany comes next with one to every one hundred and ten persons, and New Orleans one to every one hundred and twenty-one persons.

The thirty-fifth report of the commissioners of inland revenue showed an increase of five and forty-nine one hundredths per cent. in the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom. Of the three million eight hundred thousand gallons exported in the year ending March 31, 1892, almost four hundred thousand were shipped to the west coast of Africa, and two hundred thousand to south Africa.

When one tells you to put toads, lizards, snakes, etc., in bottles filled with alcohol so as to preserve the flesh from dissolving and keep fresh for a term of years another tells you to put alcohol in your stomach where a good meal of fresh meat has gone, for the purpose of dissolving it and "aiding digestion." The man who takes alcohol to help digest his food must first throw off the alcohol before his stomach can commence the operation.

Workmen must stand up against the evil of intemperance. The manufacture of intoxicating liquor represents but little of productive labor, and its consumption does nothing but clog the wheels of commerce and progress. Remove the curse of drink and the workmen and all the people are raised to a higher level in which all men are thinkers and workers. The sequel is clear, and prohibition will do more to adjust the difference between labor and capital than all the strikes and conflicts of past years.—John Jarrett.

There is no more pathetic hint as to the gravity of the maid-servant question in the suburbs than the fact that a semi-charitable organization is able to induce suburbans to take into their houses as servants women who confess to the habit of drink, but profess a desire to amend. Girls are said to be specially prone to the use of strong drink. The women who thus flee to the suburbs from the temptations of New York sometimes leave most of their wages with their employers and avoid the dangerous privilege of visiting the city.

THE NIGHT CLERK.

Very Useful If He Doesn't Wear Many Diamonds.

There is one individual about a hotel who is seldom seen by the outside public, but who occupies one of the most responsible positions in every hostlery. It is the night clerk.

His duties, says the Washington Star, are, of course, not as arduous as the day or room clerk, but they are very responsible. The house is filled with sleeping people and he maintains over all these precious lives an indirect and important supervision. He looks after the watchman closely to see that the halls are properly patroled and a sharp lookout kept for fires. At the disastrous Hotel Royal fire in New York it will be remembered that it was alleged that the great loss of life there resulting was mainly due to the fact that the night clerk was at the time the fire broke out either asleep or improperly attending to his duties, as the flames gained such tremendous headway before any effort was made to arouse the guests.

The night clerk witnesses many strange and interesting scenes and incidents, and could many an interesting tale unfold if he chose.

JAPANESE DIET.

It Is Made Up Principally of Vegetables and Fish.

It is a somewhat curious circumstance, says a London journal, that, at the very time when we are told that that characteristic Japanese flower, the chrysanthemum, is about to be introduced to public favor both in a hot and cold state of preparation, the Japanese have come to the conclusion that a vegetable diet, especially that in which rice is dominant, is a menu which should more properly be discouraged than advocated for the food of the Japanese people. Sir Francis de Winton, addressing the Manchester Geographical society, has stated that instead of the vegetarian food to which the Japanese had hitherto largely accustomed themselves it had been decided by the government to encourage a meat diet, it being thought that by the adoption of such a policy the stature of the race would increase, and their physique be consequently improved. Sir Francis furthermore pointed out that if the denizens of the land of the chrysanthemum could only be persuaded to eat more meat the cattle ranchers of western Canada, and especially of British Columbia, who would find in Japan a new and remunerative market for their cattle. It should not, however, be ignored that European travelers in Japan have pointed out that the native cuisine, although, perhaps, it slightly errs in adherence to a system of cookery mainly consisting of odds and ends of various kinds of foods, is quite capable of supplying not only palatable but elegant meals. Others have not taken quite so roseate a view of Japanese culinary economy, but have animadverted on the fact that not only do these remote Asiatics eat too much rice, but that they consume too much fish. It is commonly and truly said that in England we do not make half as much use as we should properly do of the harvest of the sea; and, although the fisheries exhibition was socially and financially a brilliant success, the price of fish has not appreciably diminished nor its consumption largely developed since. It is at all events certain that among the poorer classes fish is not only too dear, but does not seem to be relished to any marked degree by those whose lot it is to labor; whereas in Japan fish is a general article of diet, just as it is in the Sandwich islands. Rice, again, although the staple of the diet of many millions of Asiatics in India, China and Japan, has not, so many medical authorities maintain, the sustaining power as an article of food possessed either by meat or bread or by pulse. The professed vegetarians warn us that we are traveling rapidly along the road to perdition because we eat meat; but, while deprecating the bigotry of these mild fanatics it is certain that we might, with advantage to ourselves, consume a much larger quantity of vegetables than we actually do. The idea of a parti-colored chrysanthemum salad may at the first blush appear slightly fantastic; still, the mere question of such a novelty in our cuisine may be ultimately beneficial in awakening the people and their advisers to the expediency of making vegetables a much more important factor in good living than has hitherto been the case.—Chicago Tribune.

CARING FOR THE GOOD BOOK.

How the Scriptures Were Preserved Previous to Their Translation.

The books of the law were the first books of the Bible to be collected by the priests and leaders of the Israelites; after the law came the written history of the people, in the fifth century B. C., the collection of the prophets by Nehemiah; and from his time onward the collection of hagiographa, the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles. All of these had been preserved by the priests, copied, and recopied as occasion required, and circulated in manuscript, as of course all writings were circulated in those days. The dispersion of the Hebrews and their acquisition of other languages and loss of the Hebrew language, necessitated the translation of the scriptures into other than the Hebrew, and previous to the second century B. C. what we know as the Septuagint translation, the LXX, was completed in Greek, designed especially for the Hebrews living in Alexandria and other parts of Egypt. The Septuagint comes from a tradition that seventy scholars—seventy-two actually—made the translation. Translations and recensions into the Aramaic were also made, and these translations were copied from time to time, so that the oldest manuscript of the Old Testament now in extent is only about fourteen hundred years old.

The case is the same with the New Testament. It was written again and again, until now there are upward of a thousand manuscripts for the gospels and as many more for the rest of the New Testament. The oldest manuscripts are the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus, which date from the fourth century A. D. So the books of the Bible were handed down, the old copies always being renewed before they wore out, the language being Hebrew, Greek, and after A. D. 300, Latin. The latter, in the translation adopted by the Roman church, and known as the Vulgate, because commonly used in the Christian churches, was the first book printed, in 1450-55. As far back as the seventh century portions of the Vulgate were translated into English, and the early versions by Wickliffe and his predecessors, by Purvey and others, were translations from the Vulgate. Tyndale used Luther's German translation of the Greek Bible. The authorized version of King James was made by forty-seven scholars and finished in 1611; the manuscripts, so far as accessible, were consulted, the translators not restricting themselves to the Vulgate, but going to the Hebrew and Greek whenever they could.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Knew His Business.

The lady made a great outcry, and the intruder was promptly caught and bound. It proved to be the gasman come to measure the meter.

"Why didn't you say who you were when I screamed?" demanded the mistress of the house.

The man looked sad.

"You yelled 'thieves,' didn't you?" he asked, with a far away look in his eyes.

The lady admitted having so expressed herself.

"Well," declared the man, desperately, "I couldn't take any exception to your remarks. I know my business and nature thereof."

Everybody felt obliged to concede that he was logical, if not discreet.—General Manager.

Getting Ready for Him.

As a countryman was sowing his field, two gay fellows happened to be riding by. One of them, thinking to make fun of him, called out to him: "Well, honest countryman, it's you that sow, but it is we that reap the fruit."

"Mayhap it may be so, mister," bawled the countryman, "I'm a sowing hemp."—Democrat's Magazine.

Explained.

Miss Footlight—Why do you suppose that burlesque actress wanted her jewelry buried with her?

Mrs. Stager—To avoid having it appraised.—Jewelers' Weekly.

SIGNALS ON RAILROADS.

How Colored Flags and Lights, Torpedoes and Fusees Are Employed.

"What is the danger signal?" asked Hal, who was beginning [illegible] these railroad signals [illegible] important and well worth knowing [illegible] in which he drilled his [illegible]

"Red for danger, green for caution and white for safety; [illegible] lanterns by night," replied his uncle, adding: "I am [illegible] have noticed men at [illegible] waving white flags to show [illegible] the track was clear as your train rushed by?"

"Of course I have," answered Hal.

"Or the watchmen on sharp curves and bridges waving green flags as much as to say: 'You may go on, but you must do so with caution.'"

"I don't remember seeing them," responded Hal; "but I'll look out for the green flags the very next time I go in the cars."

"A red flag or a red light is imperative," continued Mr. Holden, "and means 'Sound the call for brakes and stop at once.' There are other danger and cautionary signals I think you will be especially interested in," added his uncle—"torpedoes and fusees, for instance. A torpedo upon the rail is one of the most used and most reliable of all the danger signals."

"But I shouldn't think it would be loud enough," objected Hal. "Why don't you use something louder—say cannon crackers?"

"Oh, you are thinking of the little paper-wrapped torpedoes such as children play with, but they are not the kind I mean. A railroad torpedo is a round tin box, just about the size of a silver dollar, filled with percussion powder. Attached to it are two little leaden strips that can be bent under the edges of the rail, so as to hold the torpedo firmly in place on top of it. In this position, when a locomotive wheel strikes it with the force of a sledge hammer it explodes with a report fully as loud as a cannon cracker that can be plainly heard above all other sounds of the train. It is a warning sufficient to arouse the engineman to render him keenly alert.

"If a train meet with any accident or obstruction that bids fair to cause a delay of more than a few seconds, the engineman sounds five short whistle blasts (— — — — —). On hearing this signal the rear brakeman must immediately run back a quarter of a mile or so and place a torpedo on one of the rails his train has just passed over. Then, going back about 200 yards farther, he places two more torpedoes a rail's length apart. He then returns to the first torpedo and, with his red flag in hand, stands there until the recall signal is sounded from his own train. On hearing this he picks up and takes with him the single torpedo, but leaves the other two where they are.

"These two torpedoes thus form a cautionary signal; and, translated by the next following engineman, mean 'the train ahead of you has met with a delay. More cautiously, and—keep a sharp lookout.' The single torpedo is an imperative warning to apply the air-brakes, 'shut off,' and 'reverse'—in other words, 'stop at once, for there is danger immediately ahead.'

"If a train is delayed at night the rear brakeman sometimes leaves another bit of fireworks behind him when called in. It is a 'fusee,' which is a paper cone containing enough red fire, inextinguishable by wind or rain, to burn exactly five minutes, which is the shortest length of time allowed between two running trains. The engineman of a following train must stop when he comes to a fusee and not move ahead again until it has burned out, though he can calculate from its condition just about how far ahead the next train is."—St. Nicholas.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Pulling the Tooth of a Hippopotamus—A Molar Four Inches Long.

"George," the big hippopotamus belonging to a traveling menagerie in winter quarters at Philadelphia, had a tooth pulled the other day. For some time past he had been ailing and his keepers finally discovered that his trouble arose from the decay of one of his ponderous molars. The tooth was affecting his eyesight, and after several conferences of surgeons it was decided that it must be extracted. Great preparations were made for the event and several well-known scientists were invited to witness the operation.

George was confined in his pen at the end of the elephant room just above the stall where Basil and her daughter, Baby Ruth, the four-months-old elephant, are quartered. When the surgeons entered the apartment he seemed to be suffering great pain and lay in a semi-stupor in the corner of his stall. It was only after he was repeatedly called by name that he lifted his immense frame and walked to the edge of the fence that bounded his captivity.

Then Head Keeper George W. Arstingstall patted him on the nose and induced him to open his mouth so that the tooth could be plainly seen. Mr. Arstingstall explained the nature and effect of the trouble, and told how it would eventually render the animal blind unless it was remedied. To give the scientists an exact idea of the magnitude of the impending operation the keeper had a few measurements taken. When fully open the jaws were found to be a little over three feet apart, the depth of the jaws being about six inches less. Across the front of the mouth the animal measured eighteen inches. Four big tusks, sixteen inches in length, protruded from the lower jaw and an equal number from the one above. The diseased tooth was away at the back of the mouth. Though the most clumsy and ill-favored looking beast imaginable "George" seemed to be intelligent and even affectionate, responding to each command of his master.

It was intended to chloroform the beast, but after considering the matter Mr. Arstingstall concluded that it would be better not to do so, as he feared that it would be impossible to pry open "George's" jaws when he was once asleep. Besides, it would take several gallons of the anesthetic to stupefy the animal, and its administration might result fatally.

Accordingly two of the assistants tempted "George" to keep his mouth open by holding slices of bread in front of his eyes, while Keeper Arstingstall made ready his forceps. Several times the keeper touched the tooth with the cold steel, but each time the animal pulled away with a yell of pain. Water was streaming from his eyes and blood was oozing out in drops all over his head and neck.

The other animals in the room, attracted by his cries, began to trumpet and groan in sympathy. The noise was deafening. Even "Baby Ruth" seemed to realize that something unusual was going on.

Finally, by a dexterous twist, the operator fixed his forceps, and in a second the whole trouble was over. "George" gave an awful yell as the tooth, which proved to be more than four inches long, left his head, and then settled back in his pen with a sigh of relief. Before leaving him the keepers dressed the wounded jaw with cotton and gave the big water monster some tempting delicacies.—Washington Star.

—The moon has no water, astronomers tell us, so there is some excuse for its getting full regularly every month.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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NOTES OF SCIENCE.

GLEANINGS IN THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

Progressive Doings in Different Fields—Some of the Newest Inventions and Labor Saving—Geological Survey Texas.

An Important Invention.

Quite an advantage is [illegible] gained in the manufacture [illegible] by some recent improvements [illegible] the buffers or springs for the [illegible] lers in constructing [illegible] for preventing such [illegible] wear at the sides of the [illegible] travel to the nipper [illegible] ing the latter [illegible] rubber buffers or springs [illegible] ployed, in combination with [illegible] screws the springs be [illegible] rotating cavities formed [illegible] the bearing blocks [illegible] rollers are for [illegible] are constructed [illegible] and bear against [illegible] placed between the levers and the buffers are adjusting screws having hand wheels, and arranged [illegible] screws threaded [illegible] thus operating the screws the pressure on the levers can be increased or diminished. The [illegible] backs of which are of iron and the faces composed of strips of brass are not liable to be affected by the dye liquor, these scrapers [illegible] arranged horizontally and [illegible] the center of the roller, and [illegible] on the bearings of the roller [illegible] it would require adjustment [illegible] the roller is moved. To prevent the fabric from collecting at the sides of the vat a cross piece or guide support is used, so as to be capable of sliding in [illegible] bearing pieces fixed on the sides of the vat, and in each bearing piece is a rubber or elastic cushion for the cross piece to rest against. Thus, when the fabric tends to roll at one end of the cross piece, the extra pull of the fabric is greater on the most distant end of the cross piece, and, therefore, the fabric is pulled to the center of the cross piece again.

A New Glass.

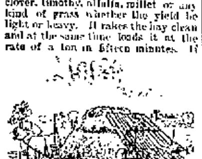
A superior quality of glass bottles has for some time been manufactured of peculiar material and by a special process at Finedon, England. The factory is situated in close contiguity to the blast furnaces of the village iron works, where the ore is worked, and as the molten slag is run from the furnace it is conveyed in carriers to the glass works. In the latter a Siemens regenerative gas furnace applied to a glass melting tank enables the preparation of the "metal" to be carried on continuously, affording a constant supply to the glass blowers. The ingredients of the glass are fed into the tank in charges of about 300 pounds, the larger part of which is the molten slag, the remainder being the other ingredients, such as sand and alkalies. These substances are fused and fined in the tank, the fused metal flowing through a bridge to the other end of the tank, where there are five working holes from which the metal is taken and fashioned into useful articles in the usual way, the principal products being wine and beer bottles. The daily output has been very large and the results of the operations have been so satisfactory as to call for a considerable increase of the plant. The glass in this case has the reputation of being stronger than the ordinary article, and, though the natural tint is green, the color can be varied as required; and, as the material comes from the furnace in the best possible condition for the worker, its working qualities are said to be of the highest order.

Purifying Lead.

A number of processes have lately been brought to notice for effecting the purification of black lead, with a view to removing iron and other impurities and obtaining the resulting product in the finest possible state of division. According to one of these processes, pulverized black lead is moistened with concentrated nitric or sulphuric acid, or both and is next washed until the wash water is free from acid, and then calcined; in another process, the black lead is heated with a solution of bichromate of permanganate acid, and subsequently calcined; and in another, the black lead is heated with concentrated nitric or sulphuric acid, scooped out, washed and calcined. In order to obtain a still finer product, the black lead that is obtained at the end of the processes thus described can, if desired, be thrown into water, stirred, scooped off, and dried.

Good for Farmers.

One of the most novel as well as useful inventions recorded lately is a hay-rake and loader. It is the product of an Illinois man's brains. It will rake clover, timothy, alfalfa, millet or any kind of grass whether the yield be light or heavy. It rakes the hay clean and at the same time loads it at the rate of a ton in fifteen minutes. If



RAKE AND LOADER.

properly arranged and attached to a wagon, a good team can easily manage it. It is light, strong and durable. Only one man is needed to work it, he doing the driving, raking and loading. It will work on the hillside or level ground. It is easily detached or attached to the wagon. They also say that it will pay for itself in one season by the saving in the amount of hay as well as the lessened expense for labor.

Strata in Texas.

An interesting contribution to geological data is presented in the description of the different strata pierced by the boring of the remarkable artesian well at Galveston, Texas, the deepest on the sea coast of the United States. The well was started with a 22-inch casing, inside of which a 12-inch pipe was sunk to a depth of 800 feet, and within this latter a 10-inch pipe was telescoped to a depth of 1,500 feet. After this a nine inch pipe was inserted to a depth of some 2,000 feet, and, following this, a 5-inch pipe, a total depth being thus reached of 3,070 feet 9 inches, but no water was reached nor rock in strata. From the surface to a depth of 40 feet there was a stratum of gray sand, thence a depth of 61 feet there was a layer of red clay and shells, thence to a depth of 110 feet was a stratum of blue clay, sea shells, and fragments of rotten wood; from this to 135 feet sands and sea shells were encountered, and following this, to the 315 feet level, sand and clay were discovered. From the 800 feet level to the depth of 1,500 feet sand, clay, sea shells and decayed wood were found, and from that depth to the 3,000 feet level varying strata of sand, clay and large logs were encountered, and at the very bottom of the hole a bed of sea shells was struck.

Inclined Grading.

The opinion is expressed by experienced engineers [illegible] that the only possibility of transport [illegible] power with safety at the speed required [illegible]

[illegible] by means of toothed [illegible] along the length of [illegible] many cases their [illegible] being that, owing to [illegible] configuration [illegible] of metal, only a comparatively small proportion of the teeth really comes into [illegible] the remainder is scarcely [illegible] the teeth actually [illegible] wearing surface, [illegible] contact on to the sockets [illegible] of breakage is much greater [illegible] when the contact is restricted to [illegible] portion of the surface and nearer the [illegible] of the wheel. The essential [illegible] of wearing practice, advocated by the authorities quoted, is that the teeth must be spaced so accurately [illegible] that before one pair of teeth quits contact the succeeding pair must come into gear. From a practical point they consider that the form of the curve of the teeth is perhaps one of the least important features in connection with the design of wheel gearing, provided that the deviation from the correct theoretical shape is not excessive.

Will Mutilate the Tickets.

The Wolseley automatic turnstile and ticket chopper will be used at the World's Fair gates and the souvenir tickets which get into that chopper will be sadly mutilated. The turn-

THE TICKET CHOPPER.

stile and chopper are operated by a single person. The visitor drops his ticket in the box, and as the stile turns the ticket is automatically cut in five different places. By this means the mutilation is so pronounced as to render its use again impossible.

Labor-Saving Gophers.

The California gopher is not the deep-dyed villain his reputation would indicate, as the following story, which, if true, would show and of its truth we have no doubt, as it is vouched for by at least two of our most reputable ranchers, says the "Azusa Pomotropic." Some time ago the heavy rains did sad damage to the pipe being put in place by Contractor French, tearing out whole sections and filling up the vitrified water veins with sand. In one place there was about 70 feet of the line of 36-inch pipe filled solidly with sediment, and how to get that big pipe cleaned out without taking it all up was a question for men to ponder over. Not for very long, however, for George Ott soon discovered a neat way out of the difficulty. Knowing that Directors Marshall and Rubins were to meet Monday morning for consultation at the point where the pipe was blocked, George caught a couple of gophers and sent the little burrowers over to the pipe-line in a slatted box. The directors were not slow to take the hint. Mr. Marshall put the gophers into that sand-filled section and sent J. C. to the lower end of the line to watch. In just twenty-three minutes the gophers made the 70 feet in the race of their lives, doing the distance so rapidly that they didn't have time to back-fill the holes. After congratulating each other a few moments on the success of the experiment, the water was turned into the gopher-holes and the pipe soon cleaned out from end to end, verifying the well-known fact that water will run into a gopher-hole when it won't run somewhere else.

IT REQUIRES MUCH CARE.

Hair Dressing Is Not What the Novelists Represent That It Is.

There are beautiful descriptions in novels about the girls who just tie their hair in a loose knot and let it fall, who thrust a single rare old dagger through their coils and are all right, or whose locks sweep unconfined, and it all sounds lovely, but such a girl as the one pictured has to expend lots of hairpins and a good deal of time.

Her effects are brought about, not by wholesale simplicity, but by devious details and curlicues and little ends—a feather here, a pin there or a little bit of lace cocked up somewhere quite unexpectedly. She simply must have her hair in varying lengths. There must be some cut a bit short for the front, and the side pieces had better be a little shorter than the full length, though the present fashion dictates that they be taken in with the regular coil. Then she must have some short locks at the nape of the neck, not by any means the ugly fringe that used to be worn there, but a length that will curl prettily and draw up to make a finish to the coiling.

Contour is everything, and as the merest little twirl will effect a modification of contour, that is why all these little twirls must be studied. Hairdressers of old used to say that there was just one way the most becoming to one woman and that each woman should find out and stick to that one way; but modern beauty is such a floating matter of expression and piquancy that the modern girl may make herself lovely in any of a dozen ways. Every one, however, must have the hair in perfect condition. It must be clean as silk to be soft, and its cleanliness must not be all due to soap and water, or whatever you use, but largely to the constant and patient use of the brush. Granted this, and one may choose a new way to fix the locks each day and be lovely in each one.

Tenacity of Jewish Lives.

Hoffmann and Bernouilli have proved that Jewish lives are, on an average, nearly 40 per cent. more valuable than those of any other known people. They escape great epidemics more readily than the other races with whom they live. Notable examples of this were seen in the "black death" in 1348, and in the numerous epidemics of cholera, which is so rare among the Jews that the very fact of its occurrence has been doubted.

The Largest English Farm.

The honor of possessing the largest farm in England must be given to the owner of Withcall Farm, near Louth, in Lincolnshire. We learn that the farm consists of the whole parish of Withcall and seventy acres in Welton-le-Wold and contains: Arable, 2,000 acres; plantations, [illegible] acres; total, [illegible] acres. There are sixty cottages with gardens on the farm, all occupied by the farm laborers, and all supplied with water from the works on the estate.

Victims to Fashion.

M. Raspail, a French naturalist, affirms that last summer 15,000 little birds—nightingales, redthroats, [illegible] warblers and so on—were caught for fashion purposes in two forests alone in a small part of the Department of Meurthe-and-Moselle. Throughout the whole province it appears that a like extermination goes on, so that at least considerably over a million of little birds must be annually destroyed.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

FASHIONABLE TOGGERY FOR WOMAN'S WEAR.

A Glimpse at Georgia Cayvan in Stage Attire—A Season of Frills and Flounces and Ruffles—Hints for the Home.

Georgia Cayvan's Costumes.

In the New York Lyceum Theater Company's new comedy, "Americans Abroad," Miss Georgia Cayvan wears not stage gowns, but gowns of real life. They are not remarkable as elaborate creations but for a certain unique daintiness and an exquisite harmony of odd coloring and have been copied extensively in New York city society during the winter.

The first is an empire robe, loose, graceful and flowing, which reflects "the tints of ocean shells." The foundation slip is of a faint shade of pearl silk. Over this falls pale green chiffon, with a deep insertion of silk lace. Then there is an empire jacket made of a rose tinted velvet. This little jacket is strictly empire and is hand embroidered in pale-green silk and gold. It also has conspicuous revers

GEORGIA CAYVAN.

which come to a point and spread out over the velvet sleeve. The sleeve is finished with a long, drooping cuff which half covers the hand and is resplendent with the exquisite embroidery. The gown is low in the neck, with a soft fold of velvet over the bust upon which glistens a diamond star. With the slightest breath of air the loose, flowing robe has a fluttering aspect; there is now a tint of green, now pink and now opaline, and then an exquisite symphony of color as they all blend together.

Some Things to Be Avoided.

Two essential things to be avoided just now are the adoption of very fanciful and overloaded hats and bonnets and the adoption of the popular and exceedingly striking contrasts of color in dress and millinery, both of which are inappropriate and unbecoming to the majority of women. Crinoline also, except in the hands of a skilled dressmaker, has a most inartistic and awkward effect. Many of the new "Easter gowns" were spoiled by the introduction of this lining, the exact line where it ceased just below or above the knee being plainly visible. It is far better on a slender figure to allow the crinoline to reach to the belt than to show its ending half way up the skirt, and stout women would better dispense with the stiff material altogether and elect for a lining of thin lining-muslin, inexpensive silk, sateen, silesia or any other suitable lightly dressed fabric, trusting to outside trimmings rather than inside appliances to produce the desired expanding effects. Skirts are now so full at the bottom that rows of ruching, a series of bands, frills, etc., give a sufficiently rotund look to models made up with crinoline eliminated from the linings altogether.

Made in a Good, Old Fashion.

All the new fashions are old fashions, even when it comes to tea gowns. One of the very newest and smartest of these essentially modern garments

TRIMMED WITH A LACE FICHU.

is made of an old-fashioned sort of silk of a soft substance in a deep yellow tint, pin-spotted with a deeper shade. It is extremely effective and quaint, with its short waist and narrow bands of deep yellow velvet and its lace cape over the shoulders, while it adds to its other advantages that of being exceedingly easy to put on, for it fastens down the front, in the manner that all well-designed tea gowns should—else they lose their principal advantage of comfort. To make a tea gown tight, to fasten under the arms or down the back, is to misunderstand its chief excuse for being, and renders it at once an unjustifiable garment. The huge sleeves of this are appropriately draped, and deep frills of lace edge them at the elbow.

The Independent Blouse and Bodice.

Waists and blouses or bodices differing in kind and often in color from the skirts with which they are worn will be very plentiful next season. Handsome ones are made of soft textiles such as surah, crepaline, crepe de Chine and China silk in dark colors and also in delicate tints, especially mauve, straw, buff and deeper yellow shades, old rose, pink and ciel blue. For evening wear lace is used to trim. For more general uses colored cambric lawns, which show up well against the light background, are a favorite trimming for them. The work is placed upon the collar, bretelles, cuffs and belt. Often, however, a ribbon belt encircles the waist and is knotted at the left side, the loose ends falling low in a frill or rosette [illegible] the top of the skirt, which may be of various materials according to the temperature of the season. For cool weather a [illegible] light colored cloth [illegible] will be seen a pretty Eton [illegible] finished at the edge [illegible] making a complete and natty [illegible] of cloth, may be relieved by a harmonious or contrasting silk lining in the cape.

Fashionable Afternoon Gowns.

Among the pretty [illegible] for afternoon wear next season are glace silks [illegible] [illegible] pattern [illegible] trimmed with [illegible] of Valenciennes [illegible]

The sash and ribbon trimmings on these dainty frocks match the hue of the chintz or brocade. The designs and [illegible] colorings [illegible] materials [illegible] pompadour tissues. The new [illegible] [illegible] striped [illegible] For instance, a violet and green shot taffeta is combined with a rich, lustrous surah of mignonette green thickly dotted with small spots of a lovely heliotrope shade, a trifle less rosy in tint than the violet color in the taffeta. The round waist corsage has immense revers of green velvet lined with violet surah.

The Acceptable Dove Turban.

The Dove turbans are becoming to faces either round or slender, because, as the crown is low and the brim of only moderate depth, the hat can be left in its original shape for slender faced women or built up with loops and bows for those with full faces. These turbans and many other hats of similar shape can be worn upon any occasion, the plain or elaborate style of their garniture settling the question of their appropriateness for church, theater, street or traveling use. For fullness wear some of the dove turbans are made wholly of fine flowers, the standing garniture formed of long-stemmed roses and foliage.

Season of Frills.

This is to be, or possibly it would be more correct to say this is a season of frills. A few ruffles at the foot of the gown skirt was the beginning of what has proved to be a veritable epidemic of ruffles. It was predicted that they would creep upward until they reached

RUFFLES ARE ALL THE RAGE.

the waist line, but no one foretold that they would, as they have done, reach the neck. Not only have they reached the neck in the form of a ruffled bertha, but they have established themselves at the top of the sleeves as caps. Sometimes they are mounted on a plain piece which forms the cap, and again the cap is made of two very full frills, one a trifle shorter than the other, as is seen in the illustration. These double caps go quite around the arm, but are narrowed where the edges meet at the underarm seam of the bodice. The trimming at the foot of the gown skirt corresponds to the cap frills at the shoulder of the bodice.

Notes of Current Modes.

The latest fad in colors is a delicate shade of yellow called beurre frais, or fresh butter.

Goods that are finely repped from selvage to selvage, both in wool and mixed silk and wool fabrics, are very popular.

Jewels of various sorts are favorite ornaments for the hair. Not only are they in the form of flowers but of spiders, butterflies, bees and humming birds.

The pretty French silks are now rivaled by the English fabrics called Bradford silks, which are especially serviceable and desirable for summer street costumes.

The favorite material for the natty Princess coats which are much the vogue as street garments is of rough cloths in very light shades or those woven with loose loops of camel's hair in a shade darker than the ground.

A simple and stylish traveling costume is of Harris tweed made with a Russian blouse, a flaring empire skirt, very full sleeves and a belt embroidered in mohair. The same braid ornaments the foot of the skirt.

Among the modish new capes for spring is one in Polish fashion made of Persian red pilot cloth, with yoke and quaint, standing arched cloth of black velvet. Superb jet bands and ornaments are used for trimming.

The latest thing in the mutton-leg sleeve is larger, wider and fuller than it has been. It is not only plaited at the arm size but also at the elbow, on the outside and inside of the arm, to give it the desired draped effect.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest, or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro's Drug Store. Large size 50c and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Dreier & Bro., Drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Never before was such color-blending seen in hopsacking. Tweeds and all kinds of common woolen fabrics as this season. Dresses made of these soft, comfortable materials can be worn more or less during the entire summer. They are very simply made, and with little if any trimmings, but to be chic must be very carefully fitted and finished, both as to the skirt and [illegible]

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WOMEN OF MOROCCO.

DUSKY BEAUTIES OF A SULTAN'S REALMS.

They Veil the Charms of Their Face from Public Gaze—Queer Customs of the Gentle Followers of the Prophet.

AT ONLY THREE hours' journey from Gibraltar is Morocco, the home of the Moor. There the very name "Christian" means enemy. European civilization is either utterly unknown or heartily despised. Social life from its underlying principles to its minor details is entirely changed. Not the least peculiar feature of native life is the Moroccan woman. In all classes we find her beautiful. Perhaps the Jewesses take the palm for a type unknown in other countries. They possess the splendid style, with large black eyes, broad low forehead, full red lips, and statuesque form; "a theatrical beauty," as De Amicis calls it, "that looks well from a distance and produces applause rather than sighs in the beholder." In Morocco the Hebrew women wear their rich national costume only in the privacy of their own

HEBREW MARRIAGE COSTUME.

dwellings, says the Illustrated American. In public they dress like Europeans, but choose the most brilliant colors, so that the Jewish quarter looks like a carnival scene compared to the somber aspect of the rest of the city.

One may remain a year in any town of Morocco and yet never see an Arab woman's face. To a stranger it is like a masquerade where all the women represent ghosts wrapped in snowy winding sheets. They walk slowly, taking long steps, bending a little forward, and covering the face with a sort of linen mantle, their only garment, except for a long chemise with wide sleeves, held at the waist by a [illegible]. Only their eyes are visible and the hand that covers the face with its henna-tipped fingers, the feet with its tinted toes being generally encased in yellow slippers. Meeting a foreigner in the street most of them quickly cover the whole face and shrink to the wall, others venture a glance of timid curiosity, and, now and then, one will give a provoking look and a smile, then with downcast eyes will demurely continue her way. Generally their aspect is sad, weary and oppressed. The little girls, still too young to be veiled, are very pretty, with black eyes, full faces, pale complexions, red lips and small hands and feet. At 20, however, they are faded, at 30 old, and at 50 quite decrepit.

All the women have good teeth and fine figures. The peasantry are content with scantier robes than the women of the town; and there are many among them that might sit as models to the most fastidious artist. Close seclusion and muffling of the face limit observation, but the traveler sees enough to convince him that the gift of beauty has not been withheld from the women of Morocco. The appearance of their eyes is enhanced by darkening the lids with kohl, and the color and contour of the face suggests the idea of finely cast bronze endowed with an ever-varying expression. The women of Mequinez are proverbially the most beautiful in the country; "Mequinasia" is a term applied to any handsome woman.

In Morocco the Oriental preference for fatness principally affects the fair sex. As soon as a young girl is engaged it at once becomes her duty to fatten herself if she is thin, and, if already plump, to increase this duty. A sort of conical pellet of bread crumb called harrabel is used for this purpose, and el helba, fenugreek seeds. The high estimation in which obesity is held by the men seems not only to have a great moral effect upon the women, but to make them disre-

A RICH MOORESS OF TANGIER.

gard the trouble of the fattening process. There is no subject upon which they are more jealous than that of fatness, their belief being that no woman can be too fat.

There is much marrying and giving in marriage in Morocco. The weddings take place at night and are accompanied by the usual expressions of rejoicing, firing of guns, and monotonous music played on drums and a kind of flageolet. The bride is conveyed to the house of her husband in a kind of box placed on the back of a mule. This box is supported on either side by men, and the lady's sash is tied around it as an indication of her presence within. Behind the mule come the band and a number of men carrying lanterns. In front are the men with guns.

IS THE EARTH SOLID?

Various Theories, Some of Them of a Contrary Showing.

A very large part of the educated public believes that the earth is a molten globe superficially enveloped by a chilled crust and a magazine article in support of such a theory has recently attracted much attention. A very large part of the natural philosophers consider it most probable that the rocks at and near the surface of the globe would expand in melting. If the earth were thus constituted a time would come when the solid crust would crack from its own weight or from some moderate internal disturbance; and then block after block of the crust, region after region of the world we know and love so well, would plunge slowly and heavily to meet the rising, molten floor, while whirlwinds of scalding steam would shroud [illegible] humanity. It would require [illegible] to do justice to the tragic [illegible] scheme [illegible]—North American Review.

A hard-hearted physicist would simply remark that a crust of such dimensions resting on a fluid of inferior density is in unstable equilibrium, the rest being an evident consequence. Statements such as this are commonly considered as extremely uninteresting but the Dantesque view of the subject has been indicated sufficiently to show that the earth's interior is within the sphere of human interest.

Aside from ignoble fears there seems scarcely any topic better suited to excite a legitimate intellectual interest among men than this most fundamental question concerning that little planet, our world. Is it a molten globe with a pellicle of cool dry land, or is it really terra firma, a solid earth?

AN HEIR APPARENT.

A True Likeness of Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii.

In the heat of all the discussion regarding the proposed annexation of Hawaii the greatest interest has centered in the young Princess Victoria Kaiulani. The picture of her which we give is an excellent likeness, reproduced from a copyright photograph by Elmer Chickering of Boston. The Princess is 17 years of age, and for four years has been studying in England to fit herself to be an intelligent ruler. Her favorite accomplishment is painting, in which she excels. She is also a good musician, inheriting her talent from her mother, Princess Likelike, who was

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

something of a composer. Princess Kaiulani expected to remain in England till her eighteenth birthday, but the recent occurrences have altered that plan, and her stay will be determined by the action of the Commission now investigating the case. The young girl has done her utmost in defense of her rights, and seemingly she has obtained satisfactory assurances from the Executive at Washington.

MINISTER JAMES D. PORTER.

The Man Who Will Represent the United States Government in Chili.

James D. Porter, who has been named by President Cleveland to succeed Patrick Egan as minister to Chili, has for more than twenty years been a conspicuous figure in the public life of Tennessee. He is a Tennesseean by birth, having been born at Paris, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1828, was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1859 was elected to the State Legislature. He served through

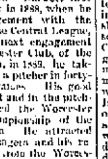
JAMES D. PORTER.

the civil war on the staff of Gen. Cheatham of the Confederate army; in 1870 was elected Circuit Judge for the Twelfth Judicial District of Tennessee, and from 1874 to 1879 was Governor of his native State. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville, was Assistant Secretary of State from 1885 to 1887, and has held many other positions of trust and honor.

JESSE C. BERKETT.

The Brilliant Outfielder of the Cleveland Ball Club.

Jesse C. Burkett, whose picture is given, is one of the outfielders of the Cleveland Club of the National League and American Association. He was born Dec. 4, 1868, at Wheeling, W. Va., and it was in his native city that he learned to play ball. Burkett first played professionally in 1888, when he accepted an engagement with the Scranton Club, of the Central League, as a pitcher. His next engagement was with the Worcester Club, of the Atlantic Association, in 1889, he taking part that year as a pitcher in forty-nine championship games. His good work both at the bat and in the pitcher's position, helped the Worcester Club to win the championship of the Atlantic Association. He attracted the attention of managers and his release was purchased from the Worcester Club by the Indianapolis Club of the National League. Burkett finished the season of 1889 with the Indianapolis Club, although he did not take part in enough games to give him a record in the official averages. A deal was completed during the winter of 1889-90, whereby the players of the Indianapolis Club were released to the New York Club, and Burkett was one of the players thus transferred.



J. C. BURKETT.

While with the New York Club, of the National League Burkett pitched for the last time taking part in only fourteen games in that position. His hard hitting, however, led to his being played in the outfield in ninety championship games that season, when he ranked well up in the official batting averages. In 1891 he joined, as an outfielder, the Lincoln Club, of the Western Association, and ranked fourth in its official batting averages. He remained with that club until August 15, when he joined the Cleveland Club, of the National League, and finished the season with that team. His excellent work, both at the bat and in the outfield, led to his reengagement with the Cleveland Club for the season of 1892. He distinguished himself last season by his excellent batting, ranking as one the best run getters in the National League and American Association. He is not only a hard hitter, but is able to bunt, and is noted also as a base runner, getting away to first as quick as any one in the profession. He has played in fine form in the outfield during the past three seasons. At one time he ranked as an effective pitcher, his most noteworthy feat being when he was with the Worcester Club, he retiring the Newark team with only one safe hit in a thirteen-inning game, May 17, 1889. His last appearance in the pitcher's position was in 1890, when he was a member of the New York team. He will play left field again with the Cleveland team during the season.

For the lip there is no brightness,
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where SOZODONT has got no place;
But those who use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It throws o'er man or woman's face.

Two more of the kicking players have come to terms. McPhee has signed with Cincinnati, and Lave Cross with Philadelphia.

A Wonderful Machine.

There is no doubt that man is a fine mechanism, but like every other machine he wears out by friction. It is said that he is born again every two or three years. His body is virtually remade from food. To retard this making over is radically wrong, as a man loses so much vitality in the delayed process that it takes a long time to recuperate. The process of making anew is so accelerated by purging with Brandreth's Pills that a new man, as it were, may be made in two or three months, and the change in the mechanism is such that the worn out part is replaced by the new without the usual running down of the entire machine. You don't have to stop for repairs. Purge away with Brandreth's Pills the old, diseased and worn out body. They are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

RUSKIN'S OLD BOOK.

IT WAS WRITTEN WHEN HE WAS EIGHTEEN.

And Has Only Lately Been Put on the Press—Leaves From the Pages of An Amateur Author's Efforts—Not Much Promise of a Bright Future.

THE FIRST BOOK that Mr. Ruskin, the celebrated architect, ever wrote, has only recently been published in England. "The Poetry of Architecture" is the title of this work, and it was composed of several chapters contributed by the young man while still an undergraduate at Oxford to the Architectural Magazine. In later years Ruskin regarded this series of articles with disfavor chiefly because the illustrations that accompanied them were so poorly represented. But the work as a whole was eventually brought out, unauthorized, by American publishers, and this forced the English publishers to follow their example.

The chapters have been put together and elucidated by a few notes while the illustrations have been touched up so as to meet the critical approval of even the fastidious Mr. Ruskin himself. In regard to the letter press the author seems to take a more encouraging view, for he says modestly: "The chapters show a sense of power of judgment in myself. * * * and are curiously right up to the point they reach, already distinguished above most of the literature of the time for the skill of the language which the public at once felt for a pleasant gift in me."

The task which Mr. Ruskin set for himself in writing these papers was to give an exposition of the curious styles of cottage architecture of England, France and Italy, a task which might have claimed the observation of half a lifetime.

The following extract will be ap-

THE COTTAGE NEAR ALTORF.

preciated by all architects and by good-natured persons who have had houses built, even though the joke is on themselves. An Englishman is represented giving instructions to the architect for a new villa:

The architect is requested, perhaps by a man of great wealth, nay, of established taste in some points, to make a design for a villa in a lovely situation. The future proprietor carries him upstairs to his study to give him what he calls "ideas and materials," and, in all probability, begins somewhat thus: "This, sir, is a slight note; I made it on the spot—Approach to Villa Reale near Pozzuoli. Dancing nymphs, you perceive, cypresses, shell fountain. I think I should like something like this for the approach. Classical, you perceive, sir; elegant, graceful. Then, sir, this is a sketch made by an American friend of mine—Wheewhaw, Kantamaraw's wigwam, King of the —— Cannibal Islands, I think he said, sir. Log, you observe; scalps and boa constrictor skins; curious. Something like this, sir, would look neat, I think, for the front door, don't you? Then the lower windows I've not quite decided upon; but what would you say to Egyptian, sir? I think I should like my windows Egyptian, with hieroglyphics, sir; storks and coffins, and appropriate mouldings above. I brought some from Fountains Abbey the other day. Look here, sir; angels heads putting their tongues out, rolled up in cabbage leaves, with a dragoon on each side riding on a broomstick, and the devil looking on from the mouth of an alligator, sir. Odd, I think. Interesting. Then the corners may be turned by octagonal towers, like the center one in Kenilworth Castle, with gothic door, portcullis, and all quite perfect; with cross-slits for arrows, battlement for musketry, machicolations for boiling lead, and a room at the top for drying plums, and the conservatory at the bottom, sir, with Virginian creepers up the towers, doors supported by sphinxes, holding scrapers in their forepaws, and having their tails prolonged into warm water pipes to keep the plants safe in winter, etc." The architect is without doubt a little astonished by these ideas and

SWISS COTTAGE DRAWN BY MR. RUSKIN IN 1837.

combinations, yet he sits calmly down to draw his elevations.

Since Mr. Ruskin wrote these chapters there has been an enormous improvement in the English villa and country-house architecture, but this does not affect the value of the book as a curiosity of literature. In fact, its interest is enhanced by the crudity of its pictures, and the fact that Mr. Ruskin was but eighteen years old when he wrote it.

AFTER DEATH—WHAT?

A Doleful Wail as to What the Future World May Have in Store for Us.

The question is often asked, "What will become of the higher animals, since they, too, have mind and moral affections?" The more startling question is asked, "What will become of beastly savages?" or, "Where do all the children go who die in infancy?" It can not be thought that all these have acquired citizenship in the universe, writes the Rev. Charles F. Dole in the North American Review.

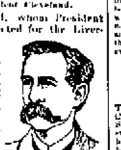
There has scarcely been developed in them a personality or anything by which they could know themselves after their earthly environment was taken away. What clue of any sort do they carry wherewith to maintain their identity? Or what is there in them worth saving, more than so much mind-stuff or soul stuff? We may believe that nothing precious will be lost; we may hope, too, if any being, a dog or a horse, possesses the infinite qualities which make true personality and confer the citizenship of the universe, that somewhere [illegible] life will have [illegible] the less development here, the more slender must be any bond of identity to connect another life with this. It is often asked "Shall we know our friends?"

This would seem to depend on what the basis of friendship has been. The lower kind of love involved in selfishness, the friendship that arises of accidental juxtaposition, can be hardly conceived to hold after the circumstances that have made it have disappeared. But there is a kind of love that grows out of the higher nature, another name of which is unselfishness. This love, we think, will know its own "on any sea or shore." All noble souls, who have true love, will instinctively know each other. Socrates' dream will come true, that he would recognize the souls to whose order he belonged. In other words, the only ties that can endure death must be real ones. Artificial ties may be expected to snap.

JAMES E. NEAL OF OHIO.

A Buckeye Who Was Given a Good Position by President Cleveland.

James E. Neal, whom President Cleveland has selected for the Liverpool Consulship, has long been identified with Ohio politics and was chairman of the Democratic State Committee which managed the campaign resulting in the election of Gov. Campbell. He was Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives in the early '80s, and has



JAMES E. NEAL.

been an active Democrat ever since. He resides at Hamilton, Ohio. It is said that his appointment was made at the personal solicitation of Senator Brice and ex-Gov. Campbell.

Aeronautic Skill.

The number of a balloonist's ascents does not give the measure of his skill. His descents are the real tests. Says an aeronaut: "The balloon makes the ascent for you, but you must arrange the descent and make it for yourself. If you leave it to the balloon, all the happy chances in life may not save you. It is possible that you may not come down at all. I knew a man who made two ascents and one descent. When he was four miles high the balloon was struck by lightning, and it and all its contents were swept into space. For all I know, they are at this day revolving in impalpable dust around the earth." Such a statement is worth considering before taking very extended aerial journeys. Most of us would object to becoming star-dust, and few are sufficiently brilliant.

Queer Occupations.

Perhaps the most curious occupation conceived by a woman is that of dinner taster. She is a product of Parisian refinement as yet unknown in this country. She spends a part of each day in visiting houses and tasting the dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements, and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes. She has a large number of patrons and rides in a cab.

A Variety.

A curious marriage has taken place at Newcastle, England. For the third time a lady has been before the altar in the character of a bride. Her first husband was a Quaker, the second a Roman Catholic, and her present one a Protestant. Each husband was twice her age. At 16 she married a gentleman of 32, at 30 she took one at 60, and now, at 42, she is united to a gentleman of 84.

The Smallest Painting.

Probably the smallest painting ever made was the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicted a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stood were a horse and cart, and on the road leading to it several peasants were shown. The picture was beautifully finished, and every object was very distinct, yet it was so amazingly small that its surface could be covered with a grain of corn.

Gave His Reason.

An amusing story is told of Mustapha Pasha, formerly the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin. At his reception he was in the habit of giving a bonbon to each of his lady visitors, but on one occasion he presented three to the same lady. Flattered by the unusual attention she begged a friend, who spoke Turkish, to ascertain the reason of this preference. The Ambassador's explanation was very simple: "It is because her mouth is nearly three times as big as that of the other ladies."

Hansom Cabs.

Joseph Hansom, the inventor of the Hansom cab, sold his rights to a company for $50,000, which he never received. He appears to have been quite an unfortunate genius, for he was an architect by profession, his most important work being the old Birmingham Town Hall. The contract, instead of benefiting him, drove him into bankruptcy. Hansom, who was born in 1803, lived till nearly 80 years of age, so that he had the poor satisfaction of seeing how much the people of London appreciated his invention.

A Bad Break.

Vicar, who has an unfortunate habit of saying "quite so" during conversation calls upon the bishop about some parish grievance. The bishop during the interview tells the vicar how badly he (the bishop) is being treated. "The fact is, Mr. Smith, many people seem to think I'm a perfect ass."

Vicar, consolingly — Quite so, my lord, quite so.

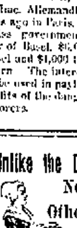
A New York Statue of Washington.

One of the least famous monuments in New York is the statue of Washington which stands on the Riverside drive near the foot of Eighty-eighth street. Yet it deserves attention more than most of our statues, for it is a copy of the one which was executed by the great French sculptor, Houdon, in the year 1785, and now stands in the state house at Richmond, Va.

She Will Help Them to Marry.

Mme. Allemandi, who died a few days ago in Paris, left $8,000 to the Swiss government, $20,000 to the city of Basel, $6,000 to the Canton Basel and $1,000 to the Canton Solothurn. The interest of the money is to be used in paying for the wedding outfits of the daughters of poor Swiss laborers.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.



It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

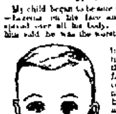
BABY RUNNING SORE

Worst Sight Ever Seen. Legs, Hands, Arms, Body One Solid, Deep, Running Sore.

Began Using Cuticura. In Two Weeks Great Improvement Followed by a Complete Cure.

My child began to be sore when two months old, eczema on his face and head. It rapidly spread over all his body. Every one who saw him said he was the worst sight they ever saw. He had to be wound in linen cloths two or three times a day, and then he would stick fast to his clothes. I could not dress him for months. His little legs, hands, and arms were just one solid deep running sore. He was sore all over, but the deepest ones were on his arms, legs, and face. His face and ears had great deep cracks in the flesh, and were swollen so that he did not look like a child. His was the worst sore I have ever seen of the kind. We began using the Cuticura Remedies, and in two weeks we could see a great improvement, and now he is completely cured. His skin is smooth and white, and he seems entirely well. We are so thankful. Portrait inclosed. I would like to tell everyone who has a suffering baby about Cuticura.

Mrs. FRED BARRETT,
Winfield, Ingham County, Mich.



Cuticura Resolvent

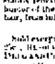
The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS



In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP

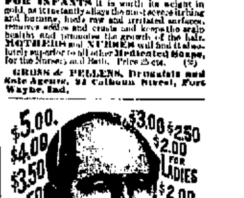
THE GREAT SKIN-CURE AND FACE BEAUTIFIER.

Medicated and Toilet.

Removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, and prevents Redness and Roughness and that Oily appearance of the Skin, and restores the LOST COMPLEXION by opening the pores of the skin and removing the bad effects of powder and cosmetic washes.

LADIES will find the Oriental Soap superior to all others for softening and beautifying the skin. Gentlemen will find it invaluable after Shaving. It prevents Roughness of the Skin and is a Luxury for the Bath. FOR INFANTS it is worth its weight in gold, as it instantly allays the most severe itching and burning, heals raw and irritated surfaces, removes scales and crusts and keeps the scalp healthy and promotes the growth of the hair. MOTHERS and NURSES will find it absolutely superior to all other Medicated Soaps, for the Nursery and Bath. Price 25 cts. (3)

GRUSS & PELLENS, Druggists and Sole Agents, 24 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Take No Substitute.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by "JACOBS SHOE STORE, 17 Calhoun.

NATURAL GAS FIRE.

A revolution in Gas Grate Fires. More heat can be had with a No. 3 Mixer than any other style of burner with a No. 5 Mixer.

You can turn out your furnaces and have all the heat you want from your grates, and have better ventilation in your rooms.

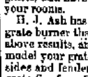
H. J. Ash has taken the agency for a grate burner that will accomplish the above results, and besides he will remodel your grate with polished brass sides and fender, and make a beautiful grate fire for a few dollars.

The proof of the pudding is eating. Call at once at

H. J. ASH'S

Mammoth Cheap Stove Store, No. 10 E. Columbia St., and at Pixley & Co's Clothing Store.

CHURCH ORGANS.



The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $300 to $5,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a

PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN,

exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences. These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

United States Dental Association,

No. 9 East Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain by the use of Vitalized Air, made fresh every day and harmless.

All work done by experienced Dentists.
GOLD FILLINGS A SPECIALTY.

Latest Dentistry

IS OLD TEETH CAPPED WITH GOLD, and TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

METROPOLITAN
Business College,
Cor. Michigan Ave and Monroe St. CHICAGO.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION. CHEAP BOARDING.
[illegible] O. M. POWERS, Prin.

Every Young Man
[illegible]
O. M. POWERS, Principal.

WANTED.

WANTED—Boy. Apply at Wayne Knitting mills. 2-tf

WANTED—A boy to furnish and drive horse in delivery wagon. Apply this day or evening. Lott Hall, 80 Calhoun st.

WANTED—A dining room girl, wages $3; best references required. Miss H... southeast cor. Clinton and Lewis sts. 2tf

WANTED—Lady and gentlemen agents on salary and commission. Good position for the right parties. Call on or address The Werner Co., 40 Pixley-Long Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3 1mo

WANTED—A lady agent in every county and town in Indiana to sell our articles of merit to ladies. Good position and good pay for little work. Address D. H. Vance, 1st North 8th street, Terre Haute, Ind. 15-2m

WANTED—Boarding, private christian families who would like to give a home to one or two men, at reasonable prices should send their names to D. F. Bower, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 15tf

WANTED—A refined cultured young widow desires a home in good respectable family as companion or nurse to invalid or aged couple. Would assist with light housework. Best of recommendations. Address Mrs. C. B., Fort Wayne, Ind., general delivery. 15-eod 4 weeks.

WANTED—You to know when needing iron fences, iron flower vases and vases for fountains, iron settees and chairs for lawn and cemetery purposes, that you should consult your interest by calling on or addressing for catalogues and low prices J. A. Rooke walter, 23 East Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 20-1m

WANTED—For the Post ... men, able-bodied, unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. feb 25-wks-till June 30

AGENTS WANTED—Lady agents wanted for HYGEIA ELECTRIC CORSETS. Experience unnecessary. Send for agent's terms, or send $1.00 for outfit and samples corset. Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. feb 11-2m

STENOGRAPHER—A young man desires a position as stenographer and typewriter. Can give good references. Address, Boy, care Sentinel office. 15-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first-class phaeton for sale. Apply at 150 Griffith street.

FOR SALE—At the Sentinel Office, bound copies of revised ordinances. tf

FOR SALE—On very easy terms lots on the corner Jefferson and Garden streets. Property is very inviting. M. P. Long acre. 21-tf

FOR SALE—Residence and full lot at price of the lot, on West Wayne street. Rent 7 per cent. Address Residence care Sentinel. 11-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—The residence of Mrs. H. Schmitz, corner of Wilt and College street. Inquire of Herman Michael, agent, 19 Court street. 29tf

FOR SALE—An average monthly payment of $12 will pay for an ... second hand upright piano, worth its cost in cash. Taylor Bros.' Piano Co., 196 Calhoun St. 18-1m

FOR SALE—Fine young mare, sound and gentle, jump-seat surrey, good as new, set of single harness. Will sell cheap, as owner is leaving the city for the summer. Address Maud S., care of this office. 18-4t

FOR SALE—A corner lot on Lake avenue in Lakeside, northeast corner of Lake avenue and Tecumseh street. It is worth $900, but will be sold, if sold quickly, at $750. Terms of payment easy. Lot is high and particularly choice in location. Apply at 100 East Berry street in the evening. 26-1m

FOR SALE—Lots in the Driftwood addition (south Calhoun St.). Think of it, about $10 per front foot for Calhoun street property, highest and driest on the street. Only one Calhoun street in Fort Wayne. Impossible to make a mistake. The cheapest lots in Fort Wayne. Terms easy. All accommodations. Jones ... may 3-1m Pixley-Long Block.

FOR SALE—Six five room cottages, new, on street car line. Price $1,500 each, only $50 cash, balance $16.00 a month; payments without annual interest.

Forty acres of good land for sale or exchange; all timber. Price, $800.

Fifty good vacant lots in this city to exchange for a good farm and will pay difference if there is a difference.

Four room house in Lakeside, new and plenty of fruit on lot. Price, $1200 on easy terms.

Ten room brick house in the west end; good property, large barn, water and gas. Easy terms. Price, $4,700.

Money to loan. Reasonable interest. In any sums wanted.

For further information call on Henry & Babilya, Room 22, Bank Block. Office open evenings until 8.30.

FOR SALE BARGAINS.

5 room dwelling, full lot, on Metz street, $1,400.

5 room dwelling, full lot, on Walnut street, near Fairfield avenue, $1,500.

7 room dwelling, lot 19 feet by 150, on West Fourth street, $1,600.

6 room dwelling, lot 40x120 feet, good fruit; gas, on Shawnee avenue, a great bargain at $1,650.

9 room brick dwelling, full lot, near Broadway, on West Washington street, $1,500.

2 vacant lots on John street, near Fontaine, at $250 each.

2 vacant lots on Summit street, $800 each.

80 acre farm on Illinois road, 5 miles from city. Will exchange for improved city property. Ferguson & Wilson.

This is only a partial list of bargains in real estate in our hands. We also have money to loan.

11-tf First floor, No. 7 Court Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House at 170 West Wayne St. Inquire rooms 21 and 21 Bank block.

FOR RENT—The five-story building at 100 Calhoun street. Call at Sentinel Office.

FOR RENT—Land adjoining City Park, on Broadway, and Wabash railroad. Inquire at Nuttman & Co. Bank. 17-tf

FOR RENT—An 8-room house conveniently located, with all modern conveniences. Rent to right parties $.... per month. Inquire 138 Wells street. 6-tf

FOR RENT—Two elegant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bay windows. Possession given after May 15. Inquire at 30 East Washington street. 6-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, with natural gas, water, good cellar, barn and nicely located on East Wayne street. For particulars call at 101 East Berry street. 21-tf

FOR RENT—Hall, convenient and centrally located in the city; would prefer to rent to lodges or unions; is nicely furnished; will rent cheap to right parties. Address, H. R. G., care Sentinel. d 5-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 26 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. Telephone No. 470.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$500,000

To loan at 6 to 7 per cent. interest, in amounts and for time to suit borrower. Apply to

JAMES E. GRAHAM,

Room 26, Bank Block. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN—The Tri-State Building and Loan Association will loan you money to pay mortgage or build you a home at a less rate than anyone else. Do not pay rent or a high rate of interest when you can get the money of the Tri-State Building and Loan Association at a low rate and on such easy terms. One thousand dollars at $12, $14 or $11 per month, to suit borrower. Call at the office of the association, rooms 12 and 13 Pixley and Long block, and secure full particulars. 22-tf

THE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO. want to build one hundred fine houses in Lakeside this year. Councilman Kensill was a true prophet when he predicted that pretty new addition would be "made to blossom like a rose." If you can even make a small payment down on a house and lot it will pay you to call upon Mr. Mason Long, Mr. George W. Pixley, or the secretary, Mr. Wilding, and inquire as to the easy monthly payments on which you can secure a home.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home!

If you want money to buy a home,
Or to pay off a mortgage,
Or to improve your property,
Or to help you in any way.

Come to the

Allen Co. Loan & Saving Association.

Rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself. T. C. Rogers, Sec'y. Geo. White, Pres.

ROBERT SPICE,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Hot Water Heating.

48 West Main St.

Phone No. 261.

A Relapse.

"What! Smoking, Fred? Thought the doctor told you it would kill you?"

"So he did, and I quit. But at the end of a week I wanted to die, so I'm smoking again."—Life.

RAILWAYS AND SHOPS.

Panhandle Switchmen Strike at Columbus, Ohio.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Mention of the People About the Railway Centers.

There is a stubborn fight for supremacy between the Panhandle officials at Columbus, Ohio, and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association now in progress. The trouble grew out of the refusal of the officials to discharge some men who have incurred the ill-will of the union men. A dispatch from Columbus this morning says: "The Panhandle switchmen's strike is unchanged today. The men are still out and the company are bringing new men into the yards as fast as possible. Work in the yards is progressing with great difficulty, owing to the inexperienced men. The strikers say they will not resort to violence in any manner, but unless some settlement is reached soon, it is believed that every switchman between Columbus and Pittsburg will go out."

MINOR MENTION

Superintendent F. D. Casanaro is in the city.

W. J. English, Nickel Plate brakeman, is taking a lay off.

Nickel Plate Brakeman C. T. Holloway is taking a vacation.

Conductor W. Smith, of the Nickel Plate, is on the off duty list.

Blacksmith William Reitor, of the Bass shops, is sick and off duty.

H. Keifer, a car builder in the east shops, will spend Sunday in Chicago.

Harry Kilpatrick, the Lake Shore engineer, is taking a vacation of a few days.

Boilermaker F. Lagerman, of the Pittsburg, is off duty today attending a funeral.

Nickel Plate Brakemen Whitmack and Wells are on duty again after a few days rest.

Edward Fox, of the Pittsburg machine shops, has recovered from a two weeks' illness.

Blacksmith Oscar Judy, of the Pittsburg shops, is visiting his old home, Cumberland, Md.

J. E. Doolittle, formerly of Cleveland, has taken a position in the Bass shops. He is a machinist.

Pittsburg Engineer J. G. Carmen and Firemen F. Wingert and J. H. Traver, are on the sick list.

Boilermaker J. Standford was taken very sick yesterday while working in the Pittsburg shops.

Boilermaker John T. Leach is at Monroeville repairing a boiler for the Pennsylvania company.

Supt. J. B. Barnes returned to Springfield, Ill., last last night, after a two days' stay in this city.

Lloyd Judy and Henry Mennewish are at work again in the Pittsburg machine shop after a short rest.

One hundred and fifty emigrants were passengers on the second section of west bound Pittsburg train No 3 this morning.

William Wort, of Lagrange, was in the city yesterday, visiting the electric light shops and the Feeble Minded Youth's school.

Blacksmith W. G. Buehler, of the Pittsburg shops, and Mrs. Buehler will go to Indianapolis next week to visit relatives a few days.

Alex. Schlatter, Jean McLaughlin and John Major, of the winding department, electric light works, are taking a few days' vacation.

Harry Evans, foreman of the carpenter shop, has been suffering for the past week with boils and was compelled to quit work for a few days.

T. B. Hunt, master carbuilder of the Pennsylvania company's Chicago shops, is in the city conferring with Superintendent George L. Potter.

John W. Thompson, formerly an employe of the Pittsburg yards, has entered the service of the Bass company as a machinist's apprentice.

The electric light company is sending several fine specimens of their latest electric measuring and indicating instruments to the world's fair.

Martin Howley, a boilermaker's helper, resigned his position in the Wabash shops yesterday. He will return to Dayton, Ohio, his former home.

Pittsburg Engineer W. Kahoe and Firemen J. Stuever, W. D. Rhoades and L. G. Dailey have resumed their respective posts of duty after a few trips off.

Fred Bremeyer, of 219 West Jefferson street, will be married June 27 to Miss Bumgardt, of Kansas city, the wedding ceremony to take place at the home of the bride.

Engineer Theodore Tims, of the Pittsburg, is recovering from his recent illness and will report for duty in a day or two. He was able to come down street yesterday.

The new Lutheran school house on Hoffman street is moving along towards completion. The foundation is finished and the masons will commence building the brick walls Monday.

Two class A engines are now under construction in the Pittsburg shops. One is due to leave next Wednesday. There are also seven engines in the shops undergoing repairs, and three were turned out during the past week. They are Nos 8, 122 and 66.

Mrs. J. H. Vonnell, of Arcola, is the guest of her son, Jean McLaughlin, of 85 Taylor street.

S. B. Scott, the Broadway butcher, is out again after a siege of three months with rheumatism.

Barney Eickhoff, of the lamp room, electric light works, is off duty on account of sickness.

J. E. Gray has been appointed freight and ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines at Cambridge City, Ind.

Agent E. S. Philley, of the Lake Shore, and George E. Torrence made a business trip to Clear Lake yesterday.

Robert P. Burt, the oldest locomotive engineer in this country, is now living easy on a farm near Janesville, Wis.

J. C. Klinkenburger, a member of the gang of carpenters in the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of sickness.

S. W. Chase is making his pleasant home on St. Mary's avenue more handsome by grading and sodding the yards.

Miss Rose Webber, of the electric light works, is off duty today attending the funeral of the late Charles Tremmel.

John Potter, the veteran carpenter in the Pittsburg shops, is improving slowly. He is now able to walk about the house.

Emory Johnstonbaugh has removed from LaGrange to this city and taken charge of the electric light plant at the feeble minded institute.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Ferguson is off duty on account of sickness. Brakeman C. J. Hamilton has resumed his duties after a short absence.

John Kelly and Thomas Quinlan, of the winding department, electric light works, left this afternoon for Rome City, to remain over Sunday.

The Electric Light company has just completed an 160 horse power generator for St. Louis parties. The machine will be shipped next Monday.

Joseph Boylan, the Nickel Plate brakeman, has gone to Wooster, Ohio, to attend the funeral of his sister, who died in Canada a few days ago.

The news of William McPhail's sad death was quite a shock to the employes of the Lake Shore, the Nickel Plate and the Lake Erie and Western roads, where the young man was best known.

The Panhandle trains which run over the Lake Erie and Western road between Indianapolis and Kokomo, have ceased stopping at Kokomo, and there is considerable grumbling over the matter.

By order of James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania company, the jurisdiction of Theodore Ely, chief of motive power of the lines east of Pittsburg, has been extended to cover the lines west of Pittsburg, he to report to General Manager Wood.

H. H. Wittee and W. Kanning, of the Pittsburg planing mills, and Oliver Babcock, of the machine department, are off duty today attending the civil service examinations in the government building. The gentlemen are candidates for positions of mailcarriers.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Fort Wayne is becoming a more important station for the Lake Erie and Western. The receipts from sales of tickets now range from $100 to $300 per month more than when the company first took control of the Fort Wayne division."

George A. Kehler, lumber inspector for the Fort Wayne Furniture company, was on the Main street car which jumped the track at the new engine house this morning and had one of his fingers badly cut in some manner. A small stone on the track threw the car off the rails. No one, excepting Mr. Kehler, was injured.

For the opening of the world's fair the Lake Shore road ran two excursion trains, one starting from Kendallville, Ind., and the other from Coldwater, Mich. The former arrived at Chicago without a solitary passenger and the other with but four, one being a through passenger and the others having been picked up on the way. The railroad company had figured on a large traffic, the trains carrying six coaches each.

Walter Kensill, aged thirteen years, left his home last Saturday and his parents are greatly troubled concerning his whereabouts. They have searched unceasingly for the lad, but so far have been unable to find him. Anyone who can give any information concerning the whereabouts of Walter will confer a great favor by communicating with the parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kensill, 174 Holman street. Mr. Kensill is an employe of the Pittsburg boiler shop.

Philip France has been absent from his duties in the Pittsburg machine shop for several days and as he was known to be well the boys wondered at his absence. Philip is the father of a new baby girl and he has been rehearsing cradle songs so that he could properly entertain her. Next Monday he will return to his work, bearing several boxes of cigars to his shopmates. Frank Cairns and Theodore Kucher are nearly out of smokers and only delay laying in a supply in anticipation of a box each from Philip.

The reporter dropped into the Haberkorn air brake works yesterday afternoon to chat awhile with the men, several of whom he used to meet every work day in the Pittsburg shops. Among the force of workmen in the machine room of the air brake shop we noticed E. F. Haberkorn, William Wile, Fred Zimmerlee, John Welsh, John Seldman, Benjamin Roach, William Holen and George Braithwait. Charles Freze presides over the blacksmith shop, while the pattern department is looked after by Jacob Gruber, formerly of the Bass works. The work in the shop is delayed somewhat by the lack of tools which, because of their peculiar shape, cannot be purchased and are now being made by the machinists. Otherwise everything is moving along smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors.

THE OLDEST OF VIOLINS.

Prof. Plumadore Comes Into Possession of a Priceless Collection.

Prof. M. M. Plumadore, the well known teacher of violin music, is the owner of a collection of violins, which are probably the oldest and finest in the country. One of them, which was made by Giovani Paolilo, of Neopoli, in 1771, he has had for over a year, but the others have only recently come into his possession.

There are four of the last named. The first is 251 years old, and bears the mark engraved on the inside, "Nicholas Amati, facit, Cremona, Anno Domini, 1642." On the outside it has the inscription, "Repaired in Dublin, in 1767." The second is 189 years old, bearing the mark, "Leopold Wilhelm Nuremberg 1704." The third has the maker's mark, "Jacob Stainer, 1701," and the fourth that of "C. A. Hopf, Tyro," and is over 150 years old.

This rare collection of old violins he accidentally stumbled on at the home of Mrs. Prof. Struby, in this city, whose husband, a well known violinist, died about a year ago. They were in a dilapidated condition, and Mrs. Struby could find no purchaser for them at any price. The moment, however, Professor Plumadore's eyes rested on them he knew their value, and purchased them, and money could not now induce him to part with his "pets," as he calls these sweet-toned violins.

Professor Struby taught music in this city for forty years, and had these violins in his possession when he came to Fort Wayne about the year 1850. He brought them with him from Bavaria. When Professor Plumadore found them a few days ago they had no strings on them, and were in a bad condition generally. He has fixed them up, and many of the violinists of the city have called to see the valued collection and test the sweet-toned power of the instruments. The professor will send the four violins to New York for some needed repairs. Professor Plumadore has been teaching violin music for eighteen years, and he says he is confident that, in his recent purchases, he has the oldest violins in this country.

THE NEXT CENTURY.

If It Equals the Present One It Will Witness Wonderful Things.

What will the discoveries and inventions of the nineteenth century leave to the twentieth? Steamboats and railroads, ocean steamer navigation, clipper ships and screw propellers have been invented; the powers and mysteries of electricity have been developed to the uses of mankind.

Implements and machinery to enable farmers to master the tillage of thousands of acres with less toil than was required in the cultivation of the small farm of less than one hundred acres.

Lighting by gas was introduced, metal pens and friction matches were invented; aluminum was discovered; also chloroform, iridium, lithium, magnesium, palladium, potassium, quinine, rubidium, ruthenium, strontium, thallium, yttrium, and zirconium, daguerreotypes and photography, phonography, the stethoscope, the complete sewing machine, the bicycle, revolver and Gatling gun, tremendous explosives used in quarrying, mining and gunnery.

The steam printing press was an invention of the early years of the century, now developed to the printing of many thousands of sheets per hour.

Electricity has been reduced and trained to the uses of mankind in every conceivable manner, and Edison has made its power the wonder of the age. Franklin caught it, reduced and utilized it to the uses of telegraphy, Field and his associates employed it, Puck-like, to cable continents and belt the world with instantaneous intercommunication.

Electric lights and railways are among the wonders which are in common use. Phonographs and telephones are trained mysteries which everybody uses. What will there be for the twentieth century to discover or invent?

Serious Railway Accident.

Milk train in collision; no milkman turns up, disappointed house keepers; coffee without cream. A petty annoyance resulting from a neglect to keep the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk in the house. Order now for future exigencies from Grocer or Druggist.

If a border warfare shall arise over Maryland's claim to part of West Virginia, it is likely to be one of the liveliest of recent times. The mountaineers of West Virginia are a picturesque and rugged people, desperately poor, haters of excisemen and lovers of liberty. Many of them, from their high nests, watched with indifferent interest the war of secession, and felt themselves lucky in their isolation. Their language is full of strange words, their morality is a simple code, and the one first-rate article in the house is the rifle, that every man and not a few of the women know well how to handle.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI—MAY 7—THE VALUE OF WISDOM.

Golden Text: Trust in the Lord With All Thine Heart; and Lean Not Unto Thine Own Understanding.—Prov. III, 11-24.

Home Readings.

M. Forget Not My Law — Prov. iii, 1-4
T. Trust in the Lord — iii, 5-10
W. The Value of Wisdom — iii, 11-26
T. Keep Sound Wisdom — iii, 21-26
F. Always Better — Job xxviii, 12-28
S. The Principal Thing — Prov. iv, 1-13
S. How to Get Wisdom — James i, 1-7

"The Beneficence of Chastening, verses 11, 12.—11. "Despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction." These things are from God, and must not be despised; for a slight put upon the messengers is an affront to him that sends them. They are from God, and therefore we must not be weary of them, for he knows our frame, both what we need and what we can bear.—Matthew Henry.

12. "For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father," etc. If God did despise thee, he would not chasten thee; if he was weary of thee, he would not correct thee.—Jermin. "God's strokes are better than Satan's kiss." Suffering is one of the surest signs of divine favor.

II. "The Value of Wisdom, vers. 13-20.—13. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, . . . and getteth understanding." He does not "find" wisdom by accident, nor "get" understanding without effort; these things cost toil and effort, but they are worth all they cost.

14. "For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than fine gold." The force of the comparison is found in the fact that silver and gold are the two most precious metals.

15. "She is more precious than rubies." The richest gems, as well as the most valuable metals, are inferior to her. "All the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her." After having used silver, gold, and rubies, the wise man ventures farther, and challenges even desire or imagination to find out a fitting comparison for the value of wisdom.—Parker's People's Bible.

16. "Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor." Wisdom is thus represented as a beautiful woman dispensing abundant blessings with both her hands.

17. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness," etc. The ways in which she bids her followers walk are pleasant and peaceful.

18. "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her." Equally as life-giving as was the tree of life in paradise.

19. "The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth." It is a further recommendation of wisdom that it is an attribute of God himself, by it he was guided in the creation of the earth. "By understanding hath he established the heavens." "Wisdom" and "understanding" are simply different names for the same thing, which is displayed not merely in the earth beneath, but also in the heavens above.

20. "By his knowledge the depths are broken up." So that the waters stored within can gush forth. "The clouds drop down the dew." The word "dew" probably includes all the moisture that reaches the earth from the clouds.

III. An Appropriate Exhortation, vers. 21-24.—21. "Let not them depart from thine eyes." The pronoun "them" refers to the "sound wisdom and discretion" mentioned in the latter part of the verse. These are to be guarded and kept under the eye, as a miser keeps his money and jewels.

22. "Life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck." Not only beyond pleasure useful, but also ornamental.

23. "Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely," etc. Thus shall the journey of thy life be safe and smooth.—Stuart.

24. "When thou liest down thou shalt not be afraid." In moments of quiet and rest, as well as in moments of activity, thou shalt be free from all alarm. "Thy sleep shall be sweet." Not disturbed by unpleasant dreams.

Things to Be Remembered.—A good father governs his children for their good, using even severe means when it is necessary to do so. God is a good Father.

The wisdom that comes from above is better than all the gold and silver and precious stones that were ever dug out of the earth.

The wise man has promises for both worlds, and gets the best that is in each.

To walk without stumbling and to sleep without fear are great blessings.

UPS AND DOWNS.

San Francisco boasts of "a highway man in a buggy" and "two highway lady robbers."

Of the 18,327 female depositors in the savings bank of Philadelphia, 8,126 are described as boarding housekeepers.

Ellen Terry was born in a theatrical lodging house in London "on a St. Valentine's day in the forties," as she has expressed it.

The church of All Hallows in London still possesses an income originally given to it for the purpose of buying faggots for burning heretics.

Robert Ryman of Versailles, Ky., is the oldest miller in the United States and is now operating a mill built 100 years ago and still uses the primitive machinery.

One-third of the university students of Europe die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired in college; one third die prematurely from the effects of close confinement at studies, and the other third govern Europe.

THE FAMILY INCOME.

A Necessity for Frankness on This Point Before Marriage.

No man should ever become engaged to a woman without having a perfectly frank talk with her in regard to his means, and the woman should be quite as honest in telling of her qualifications and willingness to undertake to master the problem of making a home on the income that may seem assured to them both, writes Maria Parloa in the Ladies' Home Journal. More than this, they both should go over this question deliberately, looking at all sides of it.

The changed mode of living, the self-denials, the added expense of sickness if it should come, all should be carefully considered. The man who for years has spent his income upon himself, living, perhaps, like his neighbor who has a fortune back of him, will often be frightened at the picture of the future which this careful weighing of the subject presents to him, and he may decide either to wait a few years, or, what, unfortunately, a great many young married people think they must do—go to a boarding-house. The woman may have lived an easy, careless life, her father being able to support her in comfort and, perhaps, elegance.

The picture may have as little charm for her as for the man who has asked her to marry him and she, too, is glad to settle upon the boarding house as promising more style and ease for less money than can the simple home. This is one solution of the problem. Another common happening is that either one or the other finds, or, perhaps, both the man or the woman do, that they have not the independence and moral courage to live in such a simple and unfashionable manner as their means would compel them to.

When two people feel that way it would be better for them and the world at large that they remain single; for we have today too many people who are trying to live as if they had an income of many thousands, when, in fact, it is often the case that they have less than two thousand.

MARKET REPORTS.

What Is Being Done in Commercial Circles.

Quotations from Different Points in the Country for Those Interested in Live Stock and Grain.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Wheat, has ruled decidedly higher on firm cable and the crop situation. July has sold from 76¾ to 78½@¾c, and Sept. 78¾@79½c.

Corn was rather firm but has not made much advance. May has sold at 41¾@¾c, and July at 45¾@45½c.

Oats, easier. May sold at 32½c, off to 31½c, and July from 31½c to 30½c.

Pork has had a big bulge. Sept. has sold from $19.82½ to $20.05.

Lard, Sept., $10.77½ to $10.85.

Ribs, Sept. at $10.15 to $10.27½

CHICAGO, May 6.—Butter in fair demand. Fancy Elgins, 26c; fine separators, 21½@25; sweet creameries, lacking flavor, 23½@25c.

Eggs, in fair demand, at 11@11½c.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Closing 1:15 p. m.: Wheat, May, 74¼c, July, 77¾c; Sept., 80½c.

Corn, May, 44½c; July, 45½c; Sept., 46½c.

Oats, May, 32c; July, 31½c; Sept., 28½c.

Pork, May, $19.62½; July, $20.02½; Sept., $20.32½.

Lard, July, $10.55; July, $10.55; Sept., $10.85.

Ribs, May, $10.05; July, $10.17½; Sept., $10.25.

Union Stock Yards.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., May 6.—Cattle, receipts 1,000; steady.

Hogs, receipts 8,000; strong and higher. Heavy $7.40@7.70, mixed and medium, $7.35@7.65; light $7.25@7.50.

Sheep, receipts, 4,000; dull and heavy.

Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 6.—Close—Wheat, cash, 73½c; May, 74c; June, 75¼c; July, 77¾c; Aug., 78½c.

Corn, May, 45½c; July, 46½c; New Orleans yellow, 47c.

Oats, cash, 32½c.

Rye, cash, 65c.

Clover seed, neglected.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Flour, receipts, 2,190, state and western, fair demand; firm.

Wheat, receipts, 180,100; sales, 250,000, No. 2 red advanced ⅜@½ on higher cables foreign buying and local coverings; fell ⅜@½ on the Kansas state reports of 61 per cent fairly active. May, 77⅝@⅞c; June, 79⅝@79½c; July, 80⅝@81c; Aug., 82⅛@⅞c; Sept., 83⅛@⅞c; Oct., 84⅛; Dec., 86⅝@87c.

Rye, nominal, western, 58@62c.

Barley, out of season.

Corn, receipts, 71,200; sales, 160,000 bushels; No. 2 advanced ⅛@⅛ and declined ⅜c; weak fairly active, steamer mixed May 51@⅜; June, 51⅛@⅝c; July 51⅛@53½c; Aug 52⅝@53½c; Sept., 53@53.

Oats, receipts, 15,300; sales, 65,200, No. 2 up ⅛@¼ early, fell ⅛; steady, May, 36@37, June, 36⅛@36½c, July, 36½@⅝c; state, 41@48c; western, 37@45c.

Beef, quiet, steady.

Pork, firm, quiet.

Lard, quiet, steady.

Butter, receipts, 3,866, firm; western dairy, 20@25c, Elgins, 30c; western creamery, 25@30c; imitation creamery, 22@27c.

Cheese, receipts, 1,795; quiet, easy, state, old, 9@9½c; state new, 9@10c; fancy old, 11½@12c; skims, 6½@8½c.

Eggs, receipts 5,038 packages; moderate receipts, firm western, 16½@16⅜c.

Sugar, raw, active, firm; fair refining, 3⅜@½, refined, firm; fair demand, crushed, 5⅞@5 13-16; powdered, 5 7-16@5½c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜.

Petroleum, quiet, refined nominal.

Spirits of turpentine, quiet, at 30½@31c.

Molasses, quiet, steady, 30@38c.

Rice, quiet, easy, 5@5½c.

Freights, weak, quiet.

Resin, $1.27½@1.30, dull, steady.

Tallow, quiet, firm; city, 5c bid, 5¼c asked; country, 5@5¾c.

The Fort Wayne Market.

FORT WAYNE, May 6.—Flour—Spring wheat, $4.00; No. 1 red, $3.25, second class family, $3.00; Graham, 60c per sack.

Wheat—New, 68c.

Oats—40c.

Corn—50c.

Rye—40@50c.

Oil Meal—Per cwt. 1.50.

Corn Meal—Per cwt. $1.25@1.50.

Clover Seed—$6.00.

Timothy Seed. $2.00@$2.25.

Flax Seed—$1.15.

Barley—50c.

Hay $11@$12 per ton.

Butter 17c.

Eggs 12½.

Hides Green, 3½c; salted, 4c.

Tallow—4½c.

THE GREEN TABLE.

The late ... of fake manufacturers is to put out tables without any cash and to take the receipts as payment for the tables.

The United States Billiard Association might not be a bad name for the organization which promises to become a fact in the near future. The headquarters of this organization will probably be New York or Chicago. There is, in fact, business enough in each city for a distinct or independent association.—Sporting Life.

Lew Shaw, who means to have a monopoly of the business as a fancy shot expert, after playing engagements in most of the Western towns and cities during the past six months, is about to settle down in Chicago, where he will probably be professionally engaged until the close of the Columbian Exposition.

Reason in All Things.

Bingo at breakfast—Seems to me these waffles come up very slow.

Mrs. Bingo—My dear, the cook hasn't had her breakfast yet.—Judge.

Among the New Books Received —

[illegible]

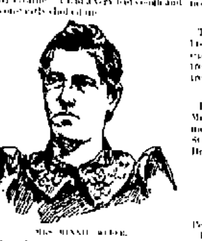
LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS COMPANY,

No. 31 Calhoun Street.

PUBLICLY COMMENDED.

New Demonstrations of the Success of Dr. Stackhouse and Dr. Thomson.—Mrs. Weber's Statement.

When I commenced treatment at the Stackhouse Medical Institute," said Mrs. Minnie Weber, of 8?? ... avenue, "I could hardly breathe. I had a very bad cough and was completely choked up.



MRS. MINNIE WEBER.

"Now after I have received treatment my breathing is all right and the choking sensation has ceased entirely. I have already recovered the flesh lost during my illness and my general health is better than it has been for years. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Stackhouse and his associates to those who need treatment."

$5.00 A MONTH.

The low rate of $5 a month is announced last week, will continue until June 1st. All cases of catarrh or kindred diseases, under treatment before the 1st day of June, will be treated at $5 per month until cured.

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Every person applying at the Stackhouse Medical Institute for consultation or treatment, may be assured of seeing either Dr. Stackhouse or his distinguished associate, Dr. Orion K. Thomson.

STACKHOUSE MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Dr. Urbine Stackhouse,
Dr. Orion K. Thomson.

Permanently located in White's New Bank Building, corner Wayne and Clinton Sts. (Entrance Opposite Masonic Temple.) Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m., only.

"The Spot Cash Grocery,"

Has concluded to Reduce their Mammoth Stock to the Symmetrical Proportions of a Standard Fort Wayne "Outfit." In order to Eliminate such Quality of Goods as are Not Safe for a Community to consume, owing to their Congestive Character, they have concluded to have Cyclone Prices on Certain Items until such goods are All Gone. They will issue Every Afternoon their "Cyclone" Prognostications in regard to the Prices that some one article will be sold for. On the next day the Sale of the article to be Sold will commence at 8 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. One Price to Everybody; One Term, Cash. The limit will be posted on Bulletin Board the Day Previous, and sale will be definitely set forth and strictly adhered to.

P. S.—PLEASE "KEEP OFF THE GRASS."

HOW WE DO IT!

Low Expenses!

Small Profits!

Good Honest Goods bought at the right price from the Manufacturers enables us to sell you the best goods at prices that cannot be duplicated in the city.

An Elegant New Line of Jewelry Just Received.

YOUNG, The Arcade Jeweler.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FREE.

We will send you FREE the Beautiful Picture, "Songs of Love," if you will cut out this notice and send it any time before May 20, with 12 Outside Wrappers taken from Bell's Buffalo Soap Sent to

R. W. BELL MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bell's Buffalo Soap is the Best Cake of Soap on the market and is sold by all Grocers at 5c per cake.

Sign Name Here..............................

Address Here..............................

If your grocer does not keep Buffalo Soap, insist on his getting it for you.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Monday, May 8th,

First Appearance in this city of

ROBERT MANTELL,

—IN THE—

Victor (DUAL ROLE) Rabat!

In the Intensely Interesting Romantic Drama,

THE FACE IN THE MOONLIGHT!

Recently from its Great Run at Proctor's New York Theatre.

All the BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

Prepared Expressly for the New York Production will be used here.

Prices, $1, Balcony, 75, 50 and 25c.

Seats on sale today.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Sweet Singer,

CHAS. A. GARDNER,

The Jolly German Dialect Comedian in His Romantic Comedy,

FATHERLAND!

Special Scenery and the Famous Tyrolean Quartette.

Seats Monday. Regular Prices.

FOR STYLISH—SPRING GOODS

CALL ON—

FRED HARDUNG,

Corner Main and Clinton Streets.

JOE. H. BRIMMER'S Wall Papers,

The Finest in the City.

An Elegant Line of:—
Pressed Goods,
Cheviots,
Boston Yellows,
Ingrains,
Bronzes Etc.

PRICES CUT DOWN.

33 West Main Street,

The Sign and House Painter.

NOTICE TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a store and office building will be received in the Tri-State Building and Loan association until 2 o'clock p. m. on

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893

The award of the contract will be made as soon thereafter as practicable. The work comprises the erection and completion of a building about ?? feet by 120 feet, eight stories high, semi-fire-proof.

Separate bids will be received for elevators, heating and plumbing, with each of which the bidder will submit his own designs and specifications and cost for each separately.

Each bid must be upon the blank form furnished by, and to be obtained at the office of Wing & Mahurin, architects, and must be accompanied by a certified check of ... payable ... for ... and ... accepted, and ... for $2000, the check of ... contract and bonding ... by the association.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids are to be made for delivery ... Mahurin, the architects of the ... with the undersigned. ... Wayne.

May 1. ... ...

The Paper on Which "The Sentinel" is Printed is Furnished by

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Miss E. Rodenbeck, Prop.

Hair Dressing, Manufacturers of Fine Hair Goods a Specialty. Toilet Goods.

20 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

Do You Wish To Have a Well-Kept Lawn and Garden?

We ... In ...

We have the exclusive agency for the "F. N." Lawn Mower, the most simply constructed and by far the lightest and easiest running mower in the market.

We also carry a full line of Paints, Oils, Glass, Garden Tools, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Call and examine our large stock of Reclining Sleeping Carriages and Standard Sewing Machines.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

Nos. 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

Telephone No. 86.

FOR Light, Heat and Sanitary Plumbing, CALL ON

James Madden,

Corner Calhoun and Lewis Streets,

Opposite Library Hall.

Spring Styles FOR 1893.

All the Novelties in
Worsted Suitings,
Scotch Cheviots,
Fine Trowserings,
Fancy Vestings,
Spring Overcoatings.

You will find the selection of

Styles to be Exquisite

Embracing every known novelty that England and Scotland have produced for the spring of 1893.

A. FOSTER,

15 West Wayne Street.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

J. C. PELTIER,

17 W. Wayne St.

Office Telephone No. 25.
Residence Telephone No. 50.

BICYCLES, Buggies, Harness.

JOE. W. BELL 11 & 13 E. Columbia St. Telephone 250

A. HATTERSLEY & SON

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

48 East Main St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

PAUL E. WOLF,

UPHOLSTERER OF

Fine Parlor Suits,
Easy Chairs, Rockers,
Single Lounges, Bed Lounges,
All kinds of Couches
And Sofas.

Nos. 33 and 35 Clinton St.

Telephone No. 404,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Shirts Made to Order.

A full line in all the latest patterns in Cheviot, Madras and Percale, for spring and Summer Wear. Your inspection is solicited. P. G. KUTTNER,

101 Calhoun St., Second Floor.

C. W. BRUNS & CO.,

PLUMBERS.

Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and Folding Bath Tub.

188 CALHOUN ST.

CORSETS!

WE

Are Sole Agents for the

CELEBRATED FRENCH

P. D. CORSETS

The best imported. When you put one on its comfort at once.

Prices, $1.75, $2.75, $3.25, $5.00, $6.50.

Thomson's GLOVE FITTING CORSETS!

We keep all the different makes of the celebrated corset. Many corsets are in the market, but for the prices, none equal them. We have proved them all.

Our business is constantly increasing in these goods.

The ladies like them.

Come to the department and examine into their merits.

These are the principal makes:

R. H. Long,
R. H. Short,
Thomson's L,
Thomson's E,
Thomson's C,
Thomson's B.
Thomson's Abdominal and Ventilating.
Thomson's Corsets for Young Ladies and Misses.

ROOT & COMPANY.

The social department of the Epworth League of the Berry street M. E. church gave their friends a charming entertainment last evening. They arranged a program upon "The Way to Success," and Hons. Charles McCulloch, S. M. Foster, Dr. J. S. Irwin and E. A. Emrick kindly consented to discuss the matter in various phases, which they did in an interesting manner.

Sol D. Bayless lodge, 359, will meet Monday evening to confer the first degree on several candidates.

The old station house is about level with the street today. Yesterday afternoon Chief Hilbrecht, of the fire department, put his men to work and wall after wall was torn down. Many of the brick will be used to erect a store house at the new central engine house on East Main street.

Rev S. A. Northrup will commence a series of gospel meetings in Beaver Chapel, South Wayne, on Monday night. Preaching every evening during the week. Good singing.

BARTENDERS! + BARBERS!

And every man in Fort Wayne who expects to wear a fancy vest the coming season should avail themselves of this grand opportunity.

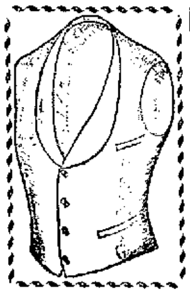
We Purchased a lot of 480

Men's Fancy Vests!

(Single and Double Breasted.)

From a manufacturer who needed cash at our own figure. Every one of these vests were manufactured for the coming season and every pattern is NEW and styles perfect.

Single Breasted VESTS, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25. WORTH from $1 to $2.50.



Double Breasted VESTS, 92c, Worth $1.50.

These prices are within the reach of all and we expect to sell the entire lot within the next two weeks. You can get any size, from 35 to 50 inches, stouts, longs and extra sizes. Those who come first will have the choice of patterns. We have some of the Double Breasted Vests on display in our show-window.

SEE THEM.

Sam, Pete & Max.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 172. Where delivery irregular or late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: For Indiana—Generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme south, north winds, becoming variable.

FRESH LOCAL LINES.

Dr. W. H. Myers was at Decatur yesterday.

The aged Frederick Stellhorn, of the southern part of the city is very ill.

Attorney H. I. Smith goes to Williamsport this evening to spend Sunday.

David Gray, the sewing machine mender, went to jail this morning on a $1 fine for drunkenness.

There will be a meeting of the Relief union in the Industrial school building Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

H. N. Young, well known in Fort Wayne, has organized the Whitley Building and Loan association at Columbia City.

A. B White, when he retires from the bicycle business in June, will then become associated with his father in the Fruit House.

Mrs. Henry Michaud, of Berne, Ind., is at Hope hospital undergoing treatment for an affection of the eyes in care of Dr. A. E. Bulson.

Mr. F. M. Carew, the well known civil engineer and capitalist, residing at Hyde Park, Chicago, is in the city, the guest of John Dreibelbiss.

Officer Lluecooly this morning carted off a drunken man, who mistook the sidewalk in front of Bruder's jewelry store for a spring mattress.

James Doyle and Julia Sweeney, Henry Garver and Claudius Thomas, John K. Krider and Blanche E. Garrison have been licensed to wed.

The official statement of the affairs of Coombs & Co., shows total liabilities of $221,250.40 and actual assets of $169,612.33, leaving a deficit of $51,658.07.

The Monroeville Breeze says: "Mrs. Alice Phipps and Miss Viola Parker, of Fort Wayne, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parker, Monday last."

"Jack, the Dog Poisoner," is getting in his work. Six dead dogs were reported at police headquarters this morning from various parts of the city.

Rev. J. L. Leeper was called to Pennsylvania Tuesday last on account of his father's illness. Word has been received since then that his father is some better.

The meeting of the Theosophists this evening at their rooms will be to form a league of the theosophic workers and to arrange for White Lotos day, which is the 8th of next month.

Will Peltier has purchased a fine new racing bicycle from the Smalley Manufacturing company, of Plymouth, Ind. The style is known as the "Buck" and the machine was made especially for Mr. Peltier.

The regular meeting will be held at the Prohibition club room on next Monday night at old synagogue on Harrison street. Talks and songs will be the order of the evening. Let there be a good attendance.

Tomorrow will be a great day for the various Catholic organizations of the city, as they will all take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of St. Peter's church. Both bands will take part and furnish music.

This morning Lieutenant Henry Lapp arrested David Kohn, the Jewish apple peddler, for selling without a license. He was picked up on East Berry street and at first refused to accompany the officer. His fine and costs, assessed by the mayor, amounted to $7 and a license to $7 more.

Mr. Schlegal, the new lessee of the Aveline, yesterday made a change in the office force. N. G. Earnest, formerly with the Aldine, was tendered the position of bookkeeper and cashier, Mr. Clyde Eggleston will be day clerk, and Mr. Schlegal's son, Sherman, will officiate as night clerk. All are pleasing gentlemen and will no doubt fill their positions in a capable manner.

Homer Smith, manager of the Postal telegraph office in this city, will take part in a telegrapher's tournament at Indianapolis next week. Mr. Smith is one of the speediest manipulators of the electric current in the west, combining the qualifications of speed in sending and receiving, and it is safe to venture that one or more of the prizes in these classes will come to the Summit City.

Dr. L. A. Worch had the First Regiment band out this afternoon booming the town of Upland, in which he is interested. He was accompanied by a number of representative citizens from that place. Among the number were A. C. Bucher, D. Lyon, C. S. Platts, Theo B. Lyon, Oscar Potter, W. G. Potter, G. C. Potter and John W. Pettinger. They paraded the principal streets of the city. Upland's booming.

The Kendallville Daily Sun says: "We understand an effort is being made to establish a telephone line connecting Fort Wayne, Albion, Ligonier, Rome City, Brimfield, South Milford and other places in this vicinity, provided sufficient encouragement is manifested by those interested, and who is not? It would be a great scheme and of great value to everybody nearly. We hope it will take positive shape and materialize. We are behind the times badly in this respect."

A SMALL VERDICT

Recovered by George Herman Against the Wabash Railroad.

The jury in the case of George Herman against the Wabash Railroad company which was brought to recover $1,000 for personal injuries, returned a verdict of $75 for the plaintiff this morning.

ANOTHER CONVENTION

To Be Held in This City Next Week By the W. C. T. U.

Society Rests After the Activity of the Past Few Days in Social and Club Circles.

The school of methods of the Women's Christian Temperance union comprising the counties of Adams, Allen, Whitley, Wells and Huntington will begin a two days' session at the Baptist tabernacle in this city next Tuesday opening at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. L. M. Beck, state president, Miss Mary G. Hay, state treasurer, and Miss Margaret Dickson, secretary of Young Women's branch will be in attendance. The morning and afternoon meetings will be devoted to instruction in W. C. T. U. methods of work. Public addresses in the evenings. The Y. W. C. T. U. branch, under the direction of Miss Dickson, will occupy a part of the first afternoon and the first evening. The following is the program:

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

[illegible]

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. L. E. Thayer will leave in a few days for Geneva, N. Y.

Mrs. Davis, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Duncan, of 400 Broadway.

Miss Jennie August, of Topeka, Kas., is the guest of Mrs. M. Frank, while on her way home from New York.

The senior class of the Central Grammar school was pleasantly entertained by Miss Hannah Every last evening.

Mrs. G. E. Potter, of West Wayne street, left this morning for Ashland, Ohio, to visit relatives for a few weeks.

Mrs. Richard Rossington leaves this evening for Chicago, where she will accept a position as housekeeper in the Burke hotel.

Mrs C. M. Dawson gave a charming 5 o'clock dinner Thursday evening, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Smart, of Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. Herman Sheyer, of Saginaw, Mich., will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strass, of West Jefferson street, next week.

Mrs. G. A. Rabus, Mrs. DeGroff Nelson, Miss Eva T. Nelson have returned from Chicago, where they attended the opening of the world's fair.

A reception will be given by Miss Farnan, at the Morton hall, Wednesday evening, May 24. This will close the dancing school for this season.

This evening Professor Joost will entertain the members of the Pedro club at his home on West Jefferson street. The guest of honor will be Mrs. W. H. Schoonover, of Warsaw.

Dr. Mary A. Whery, who is a member of the medical department of the Queen Isabella association, will read a very interesting paper at their congress in June at the world's fair.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Raquet, daughter of Mr. Peter Raquet, of the north side, to Mr. George Keller, took place Thursday evening at the St John's Reformed church, at 6:30, the Rev. C. Schaff officiating. Miss Rose Raquet assisted as bridesmaid and Mr. William Raquet acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party was conveyed to the home of the bride's parents where a wedding supper was served.

A merry party of little folks gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elliotte, of 153 High street, Saturday to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the birthday of their daughter, Ceida. A feast was prepared and all the little guests had a most delightful time. Many pretty presents were received by the young hostess. Among those present were

[illegible]

In response to invitations issued by Mrs. Frank Minnich, about twenty ladies with their thimbles and needles gathered at her home on East Lewis street to participate in her sewing party, which was given Thursday afternoon. The needles fairly flew and accomplished a great deal of work. At 6 o'clock a splendid supper was served by the hostess. Those present were

[illegible]

Thursday evening a few of the Bicycle boys of the Baptist church with other friends invaded the home of John Potter to remind him of his seventeenth birthday. Games and music made the evening pass pleasantly and at 11 o'clock a dainty luncheon was served. Those present were Master Jessie Rohes, Katie Cooly, Nellie Shaw, Florence Wilcox, Alice Connolly, Laura and Tillie Potter Lieutenant Will Carter, Ed Eyreson, Sergeants Messrs. Foster, Ed Sachs, Carl Elystone, Messrs Harry Taylor, Will Hibbins, Charlie Thompson and Corporal John Potter.

Mrs. J. H. Bass entertained a few friends at luncheon at "Brookside" to day.

The M. H. club gave a reception at the residence of Mr and Mrs. C. M. Comparet last evening. The following persons were in attendance:

[illegible]

Mrs. Lyda Connett is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

For Saturday Afternoon.

Butter Down 5c pound.

Butter has ruled high for a long time now the drop has come, down 5c.

Best Country Roll Butter, 20c lb
Fresh Eggs, per dozen 11c.
Michigan Early Rose Potatoes, 50c bushel
Best Flour, in barrels, $3.50.

FRUIT HOUSE.

We just received the last shipment of this year's goods. They are handsome and a larger variety than in all the wall paper stores in the city.

FRED KRUEMANN, 90 Barr St., Opposite New City Hall.

Don't pay attention to inferior talk but come and be convinced. 6 8

Bicycle.

The best wheel in the city, lamp and bell all complete; pneumatic tire, regular price $135, for $100, at the Sportsman's Emporium, 58 East Main St.

More lots sold with less advertising and in less time than any other addition in the city. That speaks volumes for the merits of the lots in the Dreibelbiss addition, South Calhoun street.

Fred Kruemann is selling Wall Paper and Borders lower than any dealer and will give a discount of 10 per cent. on all cash sales for the next two weeks. 90 Barr street, opposite new city hall.

Strawberries at 1 O'clock This Afternoon.

A Fresh Shipment of nice, ripe berries down to 12½c qt.
Best Pine Apples, 15c each.
Fresh Vegetables of all kinds.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Of Great Interest

To parties using steam plants. R. H. Alexandra, of this city, who has recently received letters patent for a steam generator, has one in operation at H. W. Bond's mill, 65 East Columbia street. Tests show that it will nearly double the capacity of the boiler, or in other words make a great saving in amount of fuel consumed. Call at the above place and see it in operation or address 51 E. Washington St. 6-13

Attention, Comrades.

The memorial sermon will be preached by Rev. Marble, at Berry street M. E. church, Sunday, May 28, at 10:30 a. m. All comrades are urged to be at their respective rendezvous at 9:45 a. m., and fall in line and march to the church in a body

WALL PAPER.

Our customers tell us we have the largest, the cheapest and most artistic line of wall paper in the city. Call and be convinced.

KEIL & KEIL, 116 Calhoun Street. 6-3

Special low prices on Wall Paper and Borders for the next two weeks. Remember the special discount of 10 per cent.

FRED KRUEMANN, 90 Barr St., 6-6 Opposite New City Hall.

Go see the lots in the Dreibelbiss addition, South Calhoun street

If you prefer to ride call at office, Pixley-Long block. We will be pleased to convey you to and from the handsomest addition of lots in Fort Wayne.

Fishing Tackel.

Charles H. Miller, the well known fisherman at Sportsmen's headquarters, No. 20, West Main street, has just received a full and complete line of fishing tackle. Mr. Miller's long experience and associations with fish has taught him just what fish will bite on, so you can rest assured of getting the right thing in season. Mr Miller can tell you all about the signs, when and how, and can rig you up with $1.00 to $25.00 outfits. While fishing is seasonable and you have partly made up your mind to fish, just call on Charley and his fine layout will encourage you to the fullest extent.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NEW SPRING STYLES!

You want a spring suit or overcoat? Would like to make it for you. It will be made stylish and at a reasonable price.

PERRY N. DeHAVEN. 6-3-11-13 343 East Berry St.

Lots in the new Dreibelbiss addition are naturally beautiful. South Calhoun runs through the center.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Allen County Loan and Savings association will be held Tuesday evening, 9th inst., in the hall in the Fruit house block. Come every shareholder

ED. WOODS, Pres.

T. C. ROSSE, Sec'y. 6-21

You should see the beautiful lots in the new Dreibelbiss addition on South Calhoun street.

Attend the Icicle Wedding at the Christian church, corner of Jefferson and Griffith streets, Tuesday evening, May 9th. Admission, 5c, supper, 10c.

If weather is agreeable, drive or walk south on Calhoun street, through the Dreibelbiss addition

WALL PAPER.

Our customers tell us we have the largest, the cheapest and most artistic line of wall paper in the city. Call and be convinced.

KEIL & KEIL, 6-3 116 Calhoun Street.

When you visit the Chicago Fair supply yourself with Travelers' Cheques of the American Express Co. Paid on Fair grounds and at 200 Chicago hotels, banks, etc. No identification required. apr. 22-6m.

Order your paper and hanging at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street, where you are sure of best work, prompt service and lowest prices.

Use Bloomingdale Mills Flour.

A pleasant walk, a delightful drive and a beautiful addition, all blended together, is what makes the Dreibelbiss addition, South Calhoun street, so popular.

Wanted fifteen good house painters.

JOE H. BRIMMER, 33 West Main Street.

For Sale.

2 Work Horses, 1 Set Harness, 1 3-inch Tilt Wagon, 1 Set Dump Boards and Box and Top Box, at a bargain. Inquire or address BEN. SKEVISKI, office

Dress Making.

Fine work and perfect fitting guaranteed. Cutting and fitting by the Kellog system of French tailoring.

MRS. HALLMAN, 26-29-1-3-6 19 W. Jefferson St

Wall Paper, and plenty of it, in every quality, at rock bottom prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

SPRING 1893.

Call and See the New Spring Styles.

We have the largest line ever brought to the city. Don't fail to see our new goods at moderate prices.

11-eod-16. RABUS, No. 16 West Berry St.

Every first-class dealer sells F. G. and Frank's Choice, the best 5c cigar in the city. 5-2

When weather agreeable, drive or walk south on Calhoun street, through the new Dreibelbiss addition.

Use White Loaf Patent Flour.

For Pressed Papers, Ingrains, Cheviots and all the latest novelties in Wall Paper at rock bottom prices, go to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

Canvassers Wanted.

Six good, intelligent young ladies or gentlemen wanted to sell the best disinfectant in the world. Call early, 12 East Berry street.

4-3t JOHN B. MOSSING.

Use Silver Wedding Flour.

Every first-class dealer sells F. G. and Frank's Choice, the best 5c cigar in the city. 5-2

Tresselt's Hungarian Process and Silver Dollar Flour are the best in the market. Take no other. Also "Pillsbury's Best," Springwheat Patent. 17-tf

Smoke Royal Blue, the coming 5c cigar. 5-2

Take a walk south on Calhoun street through the Dreibelbiss addition.

G. R. & I. annual Orphans Home excursion to Richmond, Ind., May 11th. Train leaves at 6:30 a. m. and leaves Richmond for return at 6:00 p. m. $1.25 for the round trip. 5-5

Smoke Royal Blue, the coming 5c cigar. 5-2

Wine! Wine! Wine!

Mr Christen, of the Ale House, is always taking the lead in Bottled Drinks. He is selling pure Calafornia wines at the rock bottom and the following are the prices and upwards:

5 cents a glass
25 cents a bottle.
75 cents per gallon.
$2.50 per dozen bottles

The older the wine the higher in price. Also will allow 60 cents per dozen bottle when emptied and returned, that will leave the wine only $2.00 per dozen. Think of it and try them, also send for a complete price list. 4-6

Good walking out south on Calhoun street, through the new Dreibelbiss addition.

WALL PAPER.

Our customers tell us we have the largest, the cheapest and most artistic line of wall paper in the city. Call and be convinced.

KEIL & KEIL, 6-3 116 Calhoun Street.

10 PER CENT.

Of the power used in propelling a bicycle CAN BE SAVED by the ELLIPTICAL GEAR, recommended by the Scientific American, Henry Sturmey and the highest authorities in cycling science.

Columbia, Hartford and Hickory bicycles are equipped with Elliptical Sprockets and self-oiling chains.

C. W. EDGERTON, - 57 West Main St.

[illegible]

ATTEND THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM OF THE FORT WAYNE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

[illegible]

G. W. LAHR, Pres.

Bicycles,

Cycle Sundries,

Bicycling Taught,

—AT—

A. L. RANDALL'S, 33 West Berry Street.

READ THE "Spot Cash" Column in This Issue.

The cyclone will "knock out"
Soap Monday.
Flour Tuesday.
Potatoes Wednesday.
Tea Thursday.
Crackers Friday.
Bread Saturday.

Call for White Loaf Flour.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Board of School Trustees, at the office of the undersigned, until Tuesday, May 9, at 9 a. m., for the furnishing of all labor and materials for and the erection of additions to the Nebraska school, the Harmer school and the Miner street school, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the above office. The buildings will be turned over to the contractors on June 16 and must be returned to the Board finished and complete in all respects on or before September 2nd, next.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN S. IRWIN,
25-12t Superintendent.

Carpets taken up, cleaned, washed, relaid and laid on short notice by the Zimmer Carpet Cleaning company. Phone 196, 200 St. Joe Boulevard. tf

Free Round Trip To World's Fair —AND AN— Admission to Same, VIA.

THE C.O.D

100 Patrons of our store will see the Wonderful Exhibition at Our Expense.

Trade With Us.

You May be One of Them.

The Following Names Have Already Received Tickets:--

Peter Schowalter.
J. S. Hanson.
Perry Hunter.
Edward Martin.
Frank Gallmyer.
Charles Somers.
Albert Mayer.
M. Hildreth.
Christian Neroth.
John Maxwell.
F. P. Smith
John Peckham.

All Aboard For

The C. O. D.

73, 75 and 77 Calhoun St.

SPECIAL SALE

—AT THE—

Manufacturer's Sales Room —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES!

Remember that we MANUFACTURE all our own goods. We use nothing but good SOLID LEATHER and sell them at LOWER PRICES than is asked for SHODDY GOODS by other dealers.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, Pat Tip or Plain toe, in all widths and the latest styles, for 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25.

Ladies Russet Tan Oxfords, for $1.00, $1.15 $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

We have in stock Dressing for all colors in Tan Goods.

Ladies' Grain and Glove Calf Button, for $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.50.

We carry a large line of Russia Calf Shoes, in all colors

Misses' and Children's School Shoes, for 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25.

Ladies' Dongola Button, Heel and Spring Heel, for 95c, $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25.

Children's Shoes, for 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 95c and $1.00 a pair.

Men's Working Shoes, all solid, 90c, $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25.

Men's fine shoes, lace or congress, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 and $2.00

Men's Calf Kangaroo and Dongola Shoes, $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.25

Men's Calf Boots, all solid, for $2 a pair.

Boy's and Youth's Shoes, all solid, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

All goods guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE MANUFACTURER'S SALES ROOM Of Boots and Shoes, 25 Calhoun Street, Kiser's Old Stand. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

The Greatest Cloak Sale Ever Attempted,

IS · NOW · GOING · ON.

The Crowds of Delighted Customers are Evidence that the WONDERFUL BARGAINS are appreciated.

Just think of - - -

Cloaks which were $3 and $3.75, During this sale, $1.90.

Elegant New Style Wraps which were $3.75 to $5, Sale Price, $2.90.

All our $5 and $6.50 Garments. Now $3.90.

Fine New Style Capes and Jackets, which were $7 to $8.50, now $5.

All $10 and $12.50 Garments, Now $7.50.

The Finest Novelty Capes and Jackets, which sold at $15 to $25, All at $10.

Not a Cloak in Our Store Costs More Than $10.00.

Don't Delay, Come while the choice is here and buy your Spring Wrap for Half what you pay elsewhere.

One Price to All.

BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

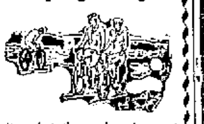
BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

Fine China and Glassware!

New Goods in Dinner Sets.
Handsome Shapes in Jardiniers.
Beautiful New Patterns in Haviland China.
New and Beautiful Toilet Sets
Handsome Patterns in Cut Glass.
Always call and examine goods and new patterns at

WHARTON'S, No. 68 Calhoun Street.

Humping Delight!



It may be to the scorcher—I prefer to sit upright. But that's a good point in RAMBLER BICYCLES.

They're made both ways—"sit up or hump over"—suit yourself—they're all very comfortable.

Much valuable cycling information is open to you. Send for a "Book of Ramblers"—it is free.

A. C. KATT, Arcade.

Prof. C. W. MILLER,

The Optician, can fit your eyes satisfactorily with a good pair of spectacles.

Office, 99 West Main St.

Consultation Free. Office Hours 2 to 5 p. m.

J. M. E. RIEDEL. ARCHITECT. SCHMITZ BLOCK, 3d Floor.

L. O. HULL, WALL PAPER,

Every Quality, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

If you do not know just what wall paper will suit best with your woodwork, carpets, etc., we shall be pleased to assist you, and our experience as interior decorators enables us to give you valuable suggestions.

Window Curtains, Artist's Materials, Paints, Etc

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Paper Hanging, Decorating, Etc., Etc.

Specimens of Our Work Shown at Any Time.

We do first-class work and charge no more than others.

90 CALHOUN STREET.

BEST + RESULTS

Always Obtained In

Buying pure paint. We are sole agents for the best Paints in the market, in both paste and liquid ready mixed paints, in any quantity and all colors, for

+P+A+I+N+T+I+N+G+

Houses, Cottages, Barns, Floors, Carriages, Etc. Etc., Etc. Call and get Sample Color Card. Agents for Alabastine Wall Finish, in fourteen colors. Paint Brushes, Etc. Try our Baking Powder, only 25c per pound.

MEYER BROS. & CO., Druggists.